

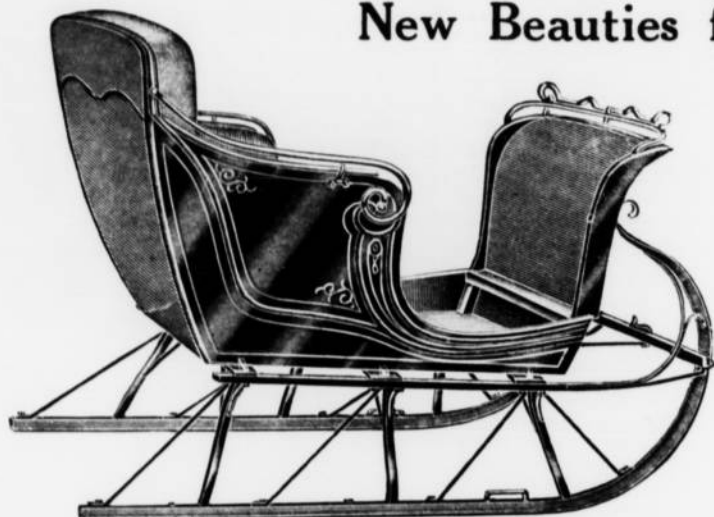
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



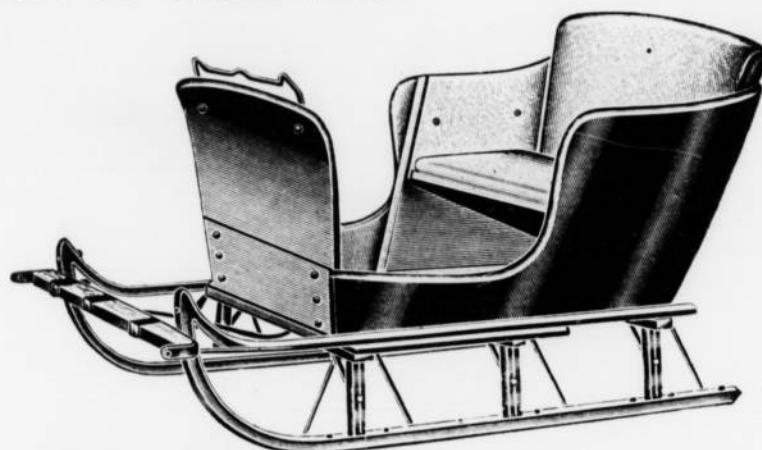
Woman's Fall Number
October 13, 1920

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V-40 Open Portland Cutter



V-48a—U.G.G. Jumper

V-49a—Same with Top and Side Doors



V-41—Portland Cutter with Storm Top and Side Doors

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN,
Editor and Manager.



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Tariff Commission in the West

THE Tariff Commission, after spending two weeks among the mountains and valleys of British Columbia, returned to the prairies last week, opening its sittings at Calgary on October 4.

Manufacturers, farmers, and consumers were all represented here, and protection, lower tariffs, and absolute free trade all had their advocates, the case for free trade being presented by business and professional men residing in the city.

Hearings in B.C.

Before dealing with the proceedings in Calgary, however, it may be well to correct a false impression which may have been gathered with regard to the representations which were made to the commission at its sittings in British Columbia. From the reports which have appeared in the daily press one might be led to believe that the sentiment of the people of B.C. was overwhelmingly protectionist, and that the only tariff revision which was asked for in that province was in the direction of higher duties and more rigid exclusion of foreign products. This, however, is far from the truth. It is true that the representatives of some industries asked for the maintenance, and in some cases the increase, of their present tariff protection, but other industries equally important came before the commission to urge that duties be lowered or removed, because the progress and development of these industries are being seriously interfered with by the tariff. Salmon fishing is an important B.C. industry, and by these interests the complaint was made that the new duties imposed on tin plate, from which cans are made, had considerably increased their cost of production. A paint manufacturer made a similar protest, and asked that tin plate be admitted free of duty, as it was previous to Sir Thomas White's last budget in 1919.

Protection Hinders Mining

Representatives of the mining industry were heard at Nelson, protesting against the duties on trucks and machinery used in mining. R. Bruce, manager of the Paradise mine at Invermere, dealing with this matter, said the mining industry in B.C. had sufficient natural difficulties to contend against without additional handicaps being imposed upon them. The Ottawa Mining and Milling Company made a similar complaint, and their manager stated that if the duties on machinery, trucks, and other mining equipment were removed many small and low-grade properties which were at present unworked could be developed profitably.

Fruit Growers Suffer

That protection is not an unmixed blessing to the fruit growers of B.C. was strikingly illustrated at Nelson by W. H. Jones, a paper dealer. Mr. Jones stated that he recently bought in the United States seven and a half tons of paper for wrapping fruit, paying for

Sittings at Calgary and Edmonton attended by Manufacturers, Farmers and Consumers---City Men Advocate Free Trade

it in round figures \$2,400. The duty was \$620, and after paying this, together with a double sales tax and the freight, he sold it to a local co-operative fruit company for \$3,600. This was an increase of 50 per cent. over the price at which United States fruit growers could buy their paper, but it was still 11½ per cent. below the price asked by Canadian firms. On the quantity of paper required for the proportion of the B.C. crop in 1919, which had to be wrapped, Mr. Jones stated that the cost of Canadian-made paper would have been \$276,000. The fruit growers to the south of the line, however, were able to buy the same paper for \$165,000, showing a loss to the B.C. fruit growers, if they patronized home industry, of over \$100,000 on paper alone.

Beside these specific protests against the tariff, the commission at Vancouver heard from John Robertson, a Scottish settler, a very able exposition of the advantages of free trade from the point of view of promoting international good-will and co-operation.

Cattlemen's Case

The proceedings at Calgary were opened by George Lane, the well-known cattleman, who spoke of the advantage to the livestock industry which had resulted from the establishment of free trade in cattle between Canada and the United States. Between 1900 and 1910, Mr. Lane declared that on his own export shipments alone he had lost over \$400,000 through not having access to the United States market. This statement he supported by a detailed comparison of his own sales with those of the Flurry Cattle Company, his friends and neighbors across the Montana boundary, showing the prices which they received at Chicago, and which he secured by shipping to Great Britain, which was at that time his only market for export cattle. Owing to ocean shipping conditions the United States was now the only market for export cattle, and without it the livestock industry in Western Canada would be in a very bad way.

Later W. F. Stevens, representing the Livestock Growers' Protective Association, comprising practically all the big horse and cattle breeders, presented a resolution passed by that body asking that the free interchange of cattle between Canada and the States be made permanent.

The textile manufacturers again had the floor for a short time, Henry Birkenshaw, a Calgary wholesaler, being called to state that he could buy Canadian textiles for a lower price than English goods, taking duty, freight, and exchange into account. Mr. Birkenshaw admitted that he was still import-

ing British goods, however, because the Canadian manufacturers, who wanted all importations stopped, could not fill all the orders placed with them, or supply the demands of the consumers in this country.

Local Manufacturers Heard

The Calgary branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association then had an innings. William Georgeson opened with a general statement, in which he referred to the growth of local manufactures. He predicted that either British free trade or a revenue tariff would be ruinous to Canada, and, with apologies, suggested that this country should follow the example of Germany.

R. P. Costello spoke on behalf of the metal trades of Calgary, which, he said, employed 210 persons, a large part of their work being repairs to machinery and agricultural tractors and implements. He said his own firm was able to buy some of its iron and steel considerably cheaper in Canada than it could be got for in the States, and their prices to farmers were from 25 to 50 per cent. lower than American prices. Nevertheless, he contended that but for protection the metal working plants in Calgary would have to close down.

The manufacturers closed their case with a paper prepared by R. J. Hutchings, of the Great West Saddlery Company, who spoke also for the Calgary Saddlery Company. He stated that 95 per cent. of the saddles and harness used in the West was made in Canada, and the other five per cent. was brought in for sentimental reasons, and not because of either better quality or cheaper prices. If competition was not prevented by the tariff, however, the ruin of the industry was sure to follow.

Ford Cars and Protection

After this came R. J. Deachman, who announced himself as a straight advocate of free trade. The general arguments for free trade and protection, Mr. Deachman assumed, the commission was familiar with, and he would, therefore, analyze two large industries which it was claimed by the manufacturers had been built up by protection, and endeavour to show what they had cost the people of Canada. Taking, first, the Ford motor car industry, Mr. Deachman said this lent itself admirably to purposes of comparison, because the Ford company turned out exactly the same car in both Canada and the States, and the factories were situated close together, one on each side of the river, so that there could be no difference in quality or freight rates to complicate the question. For the same car Mr. Ford charged \$675 in Detroit and \$840 at Ford, Ontario, an extra charge in Canada of \$165. The output

of the Canadian plant this year would be 60,000 cars, of which 25 per cent. were for export, leaving 45,000 cars for sale in Canada. The additional price in Canada as compared with Detroit on those 45,000 cars amounted to \$7,425,000, which was clearly a tribute levied upon the Canadian people by reason of the tariff.

Protection a Failure

Taking up the boot and shoe industry, Mr. Deachman quoted statistics published by the Canadian Reconstruction Association, and claimed that the only conclusion to be arrived at from those figures was that protection was a lamentable failure. Although protected by a 35 per cent. general tariff and 30 per cent. British preferential tariff, hundreds of shoe factories had failed, and those that had survived were growing less efficient. For every dollar of capital in 1910 they produced \$1.68 worth of product, but in 1918, though the price of shoes had been doubled, each dollar of capital produced only \$1.40. In 1900, the wages of the boot and shoe workers would have bought back 25.13 per cent. of their product, but in 1917 they could only have bought back 18.81 per cent., and in 1918 20.7 per cent.

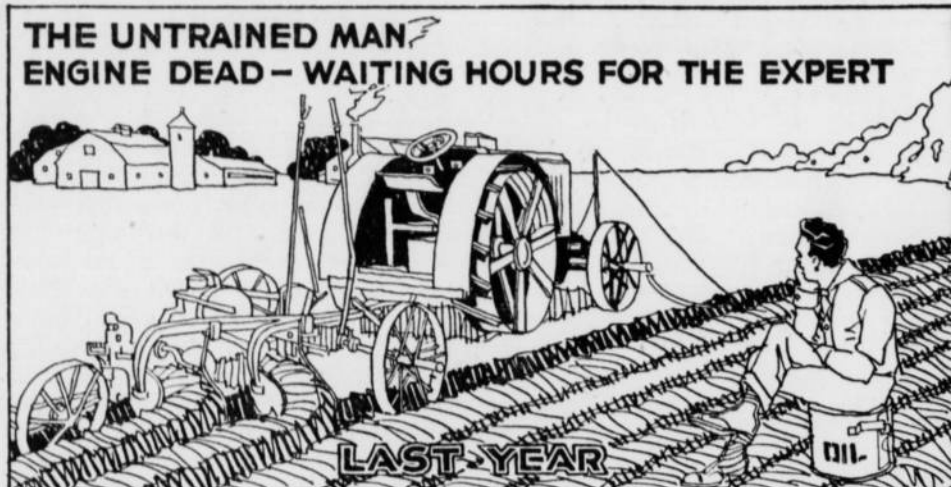
The Consumers' View Point

George H. Ross, a Calgary barrister, speaking from the view point of the consumer, the worker, and the professional man, also condemned protection. He claimed that the natural industries of the country, such as farming, mining, fishing, and lumbering, were not benefited by protection, but on the contrary were injured by it, because it increased their cost of operation. If it was absolutely necessary to have a tariff as a means of raising revenue he suggested that an excise tax equal to the tariff should be levied on home products.

United Farmers' Case

Representatives of the United Farmers of Alberta laid their case before the commission at the afternoon session, President H. W. Wood opening with a statement setting forth the general view point of the organized farmers of Alberta. Mr. Wood made it clear that in coming before the commission the farmers were not seeking to promote their own class interests to the detriment of other sections of the community. Their desire was to present principles, the recognition of which would be for the advantage of all classes, and would make for the development of virile nationhood. To attain this object, he said, it was necessary that economic interests made basic by normal conditions should not only be unhampered, but should be given every legitimate, practical encouragement. The basic industry of Canada at the present time was undoubtedly agriculture, but the fact that agriculture was not developing and prospering as it should, while manufacturing was advancing with much greater strides,

Continued on Page 62



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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 13, 1920

The West and the Tariff

The plea of the manufacturers of the West as so far laid before the Tariff Commission, may be summed up in a sentence: Free trade in what they have to buy for their business and protection for all they produce. Almost without exception, free raw materials was demanded and no interference with the duties on their finished goods. These manufacturers know well on which side their bread is buttered; they can size up to a nicety financial advantages to be gained by tariff manipulation. Removal of duties on raw materials with no reduction of the duties on their finished product would be equivalent to increased tariff protection to the amount of the remitted duty. They would escape that share of tariff taxation leaving the ultimate consumer paying as much as ever.

Selfish, no doubt, but the beneficiaries of the tariff are significantly frank at times in stating their reasons for supporting a protective tariff. In a circular issued by the Prairie Division of the C.M.A., it is recorded in a reference to the proceedings before the Tariff Commission at Winnipeg, that the members of the association "stated that the investment had been made in these factories (in Winnipeg) owing to the protective tariff in force, and the development thereof was attributed to it." In other words these investors had included their tariff protection in the value of the investment, and, consequently, maintenance of the tariff becomes to them simply the defence of a vested interest. The development of their factories they attribute to the tariff; in other words, they have prospered because of a privilege conferred upon them by consent of the Canadian people. On the principle of fair sharing the people would seem to be entitled to some return from these factories for the assistance rendered toward their development. Instead, the owners of the factories are demanding the continuance of the assistance as a right. The same inconsiderate pursuit of personal advantage appeared in the pleas of protected industries in British Columbia. The lumber men, with one of the most fruitful fields of supply in the world, complained bitterly of a competition from the United States that is not a patch on their competition in the United States market, and the fruit growers made no bones about claiming the prairie provinces as their special preserve. As the staff correspondent of the Montreal Gazette approvingly put it: "They claim the prairie market as theirs by right," and they attribute the repugnance of the prairie farmers to paying two prices for his fruit to the foreign population which is "not imbued with national or imperial sentiment." Thus do protectionists seek to vindicate their efforts to practice extortion upon the people, and to conceal the motive of self-interest that lies behind all their demands for tariff protection.

It is a different spirit that the Tariff Commission is meeting in Alberta, and it might be imagined that it is a relief to the commission to get away for a space from the atmosphere of parasitism into one of freedom and independence. The demand of the prairie farmers is one for a square deal, for a chance to make good not at the expense of their neighbors but by removal of the handicaps which their neighbors have placed on them. They are showing the commission wherein the protective tariff is hurting them and where relief from it has aided them. They are not asking for favors; they are asking for justice. They are not asking for

special privilege; they are asking that special privilege be not maintained to their detriment and discouragement. That in brief is the farmers' case against the protective tariff.

The Government and the Freight Rates

The appeal against the recent order of the Board of Railway Commissioners, increasing freight and passenger rates, has resulted in the government referring the order back to the board, with recommendations which amount to an intimation that the board went beyond its field in seeking reasons for increasing the rates.

On the question of what increases, if any, should be allowed, the government takes the legitimate stand that the board is in a better position to determine rates because of the technical facilities at its command, and it considers it in the public interest that it should not substitute its own judgment for that of the board. The government, however, was not asked to substitute its judgment for that of the board on the question of what the rates should be; it was asked to say if the judgment of the board was based upon just principles. In effect, the government has declared that the board's judgment was not based upon just principles. It affirms in so many words that the board had no business to take into consideration the requirements of the government railways because these requirements involved questions of public policy, and it also considers that the admitted discrimination in rates against the West should be abolished, and that the extra five per cent. on 1920 business from the coming into force of the order, was so unfair as to demand some modification. In brief, the government practically admitted the justice of the opposition to the order of the board, and suggests that the board reconsider the matter. In the circumstances the refusal of the government to suspend the order and restore the old rates pending reconsideration by the board is inexplicable; virtually, it amounts to condoning an acknowledged injustice and allowing the railways to impose rates which the government itself believes to be above what are necessary to meet increased costs. The decision of the government means that the people will have to submit to extortionate rates until such time as the Board of Railway Commissioners chooses to take the matter again under consideration, and revise its judgment, and with a chairman of the temperament of Mr. Carvell, who will not overlook the government's rebuke, the board is not likely to move with any great speed in the direction of revision.

Fooling With Figures

There is a common saying to the effect that "figures cannot lie," a saying that somebody countered with the remark that there are three kinds of lies—lies, damned lies and statistics. Figures cannot lie but it is remarkable how they can be made to buttress a tremendous amount of, let us say, dissimulation.

Premier Meighen and the C.M.A. cannot understand the opposition to the tariff, seeing that as they figure it out, the present average ad valorem rate on dutiable goods is about 23 per cent. and the rate on all goods dutiable and free about 15 per cent. The method of arguing from the average duty is unfair and misleading, for while the average represents what is paid by the country as a whole it does not represent the real bur-

den of the tariff as it falls upon the various sections of the community. It is perfectly obvious that an increase in the imports of free goods will reduce the average ad valorem rate on all importations dutiable and free, while in dutiable goods an increase in the importation of goods upon which the duty is low will reduce the average rate. An increase of free imports and low-dutied goods will, therefore, materially affect the average ad valorem rate, while the actual tariff protection for home goods remains unaffected.

That is actually what has happened. Between 1913 and 1919, the importation of duty-free goods increased by over 70 per cent., while in the same period the importation of dutiable goods increased slightly over 19 per cent. The effect of this increase of free goods is reflected in the average ad valorem rates of duty. In 1913 the average on all imports was 17.2; in 1919 the rate was precisely the same—17.2, but on dutiable goods, including the war tax, the rate increased from 26.1 in 1913 to 30.0 in 1919. Now it is plain that if the increase had been mainly in dutiable goods the average rate on all imports would have been considerably higher, while if the increase in free goods had been larger than it actually was, the rate would have been correspondingly less. In other words a change from whatever cause in the kind of imports will affect the average ad valorem rate of duty. This is clearly shown in the effect of the seven and one-half per cent. war tax. After the imposition of the tax the average ad valorem rate on dutiable imports rose from 28.3 to 35.9, while the rate on all goods rose from 17.4 to 20.5. After four years of the increased tariff the rate on dutiable imports had fallen to 30.0 per cent., while the rate on all imports had fallen to 17.2, and yet there had been no tariff changes. The increase of seven and one-half per cent. led to a change in the kind of imports, or to a change in the direction of imports.

It is this change in the kind of imports that enables Mr. Meighen and the C.M.A. to claim that the tariff is lower today than it ever has been, while the plain fact is that there has been no material reduction in the tariff apart from the repeal of the war surtax of seven and one-half per cent. The tariff is substantially the same as it was 20 years ago, and nobody knows that better than the protected interests, hence their strenuous efforts to prevent any downward revision.

The November Drive

If the farmers of the three prairie provinces are watching with the attention that their interests demands, the tour of the Tariff Commission, they will have noted the smooth working of the machinery of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and its appearance at every sitting of the commission. The manufacturers know well the value of organization. They are fully aware that organization enables them not only to take complete advantage of their tariff protection but to maintain that protection. Their organization exists to promote their special interests, and it must be admitted that it has succeeded admirably.

The organizations of the farmers do not exist to secure special privileges; they exist to secure a square deal for the farmers and to better their condition through the application of the principles of co-operation. The ideal can only be followed by organization which in its turn calls for able leadership. The farmers have never lacked able leader-

ship, indeed, had organization equalled the leadership there would have been no necessity for special efforts to persuade the farmers to protect themselves and promote their own welfare through their own organization.

The drive which takes place in the first week in November should have behind it the energetic aid of every farmer who has realized the value of organization for self-help and mutual improvement. There are many thousands of farmers on the prairies who only need the hand of fellowship held out to them to become members of their provincial organization. Especially is this true of that large class which has been happily termed "the New Canadians." The farmers' organizations can help materially in the great work of inculcating in this class ideas of citizenship and the value of common effort with the objective of common betterment. The apathetic and the indifferent should be brought to a realization of the selfishness of their attitude, and the benefit they derive from the labor of the unselfish. There is a great field for organizing effort, and it should be all covered in the November drive.

Defying the People

About the beginning of this year five Socialist assemblymen of the New York legislature, were expelled from the House by a majority vote, the reason for their expulsion being, in brief, that being Socialists they advocated doctrines that the non-Socialists of the House believed to be a menace to the state. The five men appealed to their constituencies, with the result that they were recently all re-elected. Nothing daunted by this expression of opinion by the "free and enlightened voter" in the "greatest democracy on earth," the Assembly has just expelled for the second time, three of the re-elected men while the other two have shown what they thought of the magnanimity of the sapient majority in permitting them to retain their seats by resigning as a protest against the treatment meted out to the remainder of the party.

Thus the five seats are again vacant and the five men are again in the field for re-election. They will certainly be again elected and the Assembly will either have to expel them again or do what every other legislature that was foolish enough to challenge the people in this way has had to do—eat the leek, and it will have to do that in the end, anyway.

There are two famous cases in the parliamentary annals of Great Britain in which the House tried to put itself above the electorate—that of John Wilkes and that of Charles Bradlaugh. In both cases the electorate stood firmly behind its elected representative, and the House, ultimately, gave way, allowed the members to take their seats, and practically admitted its error by removing the record of its action from the journals of the House. William Lyon Mackenzie was five times expelled from the Upper Canada legislature because he ventured to express himself freely on political questions and did not consider the legislature above criticism, and the British government had to interfere to get him justice. In his case, too, the resolutions of the House were expunged from the records. It is pretty safe to predict that the New York legislature will be just as unsuccessful in its effort to place itself above the people. Its action, however, is pie for the "direct actionists," and those who reject political action as the means of reform. And, by the way, Mr. Meighen must be watching the proceedings at Albany with a great deal of envy; think of the satisfaction it would be to him to be able to expel all the representatives of the Farmers' Party by the use of his majority in the House. It is no wonder he is lamenting the loss of respect for authority.

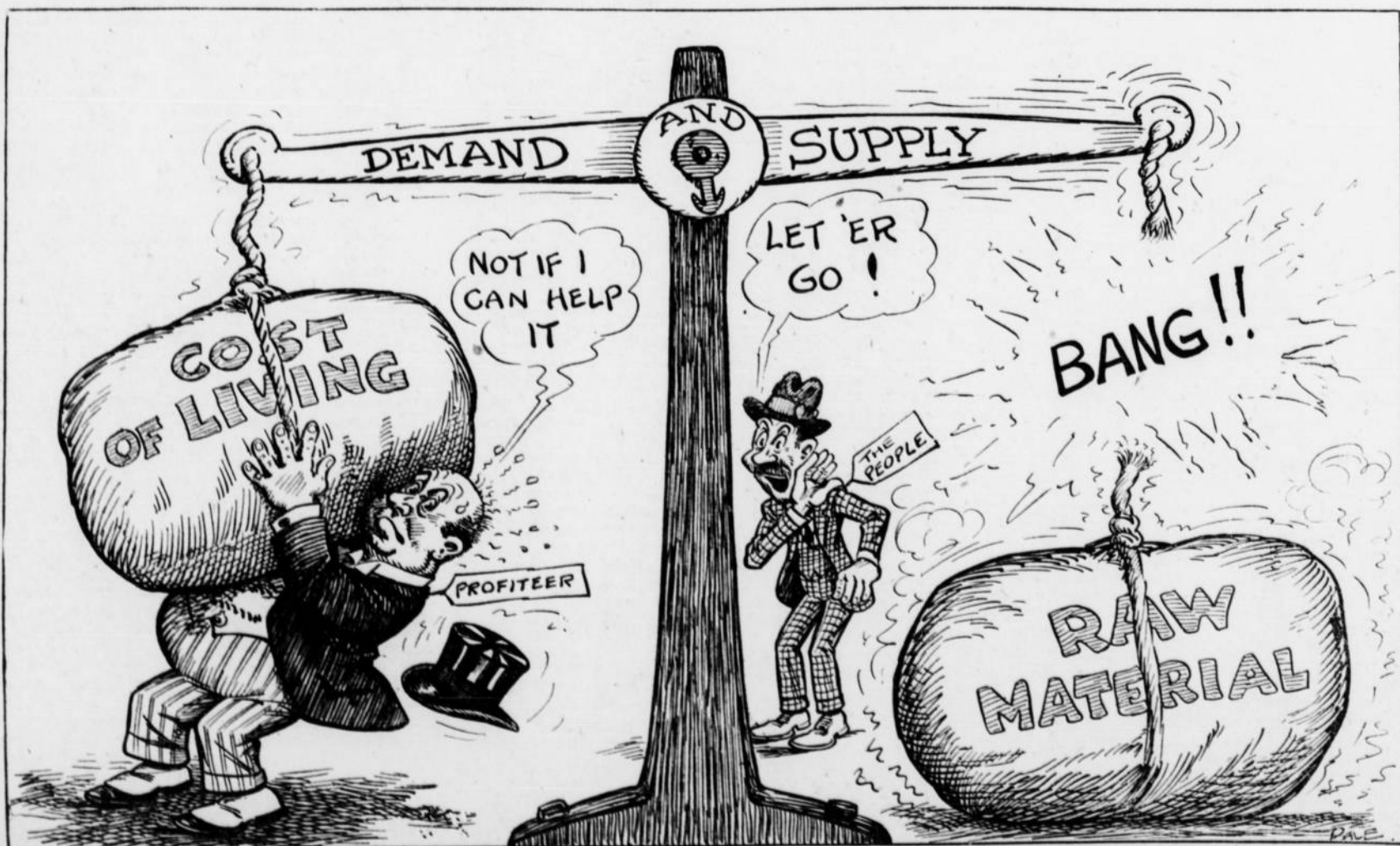
An Example to Follow

The referendum vote, which is to be taken in the three prairie provinces on October 25, on the question of importation, is the first effort the Dominion government has made toward controlling the liquor traffic according to the expressed will of the people, since

1898. In that year a measure was passed at Ottawa providing for a plebiscite throughout the Dominion upon the question of whether it was advisable to enact a prohibition law for the country. The vote was taken on September 28, 1898, and resulted in a majority of 13,687 for prohibition, the total vote being 278,380 for and 264,693 against. Every province but Quebec gave a majority for prohibition; Quebec registered a majority of 94,324 against prohibition. The voting in the prairie section was: Manitoba, 12,419 for prohibition, 2,978 against; North-West Territories—the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta had not been created at that date—6,238 for prohibition and 2,824 against. The government decided that the majority was not large enough to justify the passing of a general prohibitory law, although nearly 65 per cent. of the voters outside of Quebec voted for prohibition.

A committee which had been appointed by the government to enquire into the question of prohibition, expressed the opinion that a general prohibitory law would be very difficult to enforce. The method which has now been adopted gets over that difficulty by making prohibition practically a question of provincial policy. It enables a province to establish prohibition; it does not force prohibition upon the province against the wish of the people. An affirmative majority in the referendum means placing the liquor question fully within the control of the provincial legislatures; a negative majority means a continuance of the limited power of the provincial legislatures.

Despite the enormous increase of the population on the prairies, and the urban development, there is no reason to doubt that the sentiment which existed in 1898 with regard to the liquor traffic, is less proportionately strong today. If those who are in favor of provincial control of the liquor question and the carrying out to the fullest extent of the popular will with regard to the sale of liquor will get out and vote, as they ought to do, the prairie provinces will easily exceed their three-to-one vote for prohibition of 22 years ago.



What's an Economic Law to a Profiteer

Women and National Budgets

A FEW years ago, before women in Canada secured the franchise, one of the chief arguments of the "Antis" was that the average woman could not be expected to understand public business. Of course the opponents of woman suffrage carefully avoided stating the fact that all too few men, even business men, take the time and trouble to understand the business of the province or Dominion.

Many of the men who are sincerely giving their best abilities to the management of public business in both provincial and Dominion fields deplore the fact that it is much easier to interest the public by some appeal to sentiment or prejudice than it is to interest them in the actual business economy of public affairs.

The argument of the Anti-Suffragists as to woman's lack of understanding of public affairs is best answered by the reflection that the province or the Dominion is but an enlargement of the family field and that national economy and provincial economy are but domestic economy applied to the larger family of the province or the Dominion.

No one will question the greater average ability of women in the field of family business management. Most of them are able to make the family income go much further than the man of the family possibly could. The attitude of the average man toward family finances and also toward public finances is that he, the man, supplies the needful cash, grumbling usually about the amount, and that it is "up to" the wife, in the one case, and the government in the other to administer the business without bothering him further.

An illustration of this mental attitude has been given at Ottawa and in the press of the country recently. The major part of the financial discussion at Ottawa and in the press during the last session of parliament was devoted to "Where is the money to come from," with very little discussion of the thousand and one services for which the money is spent.

The average woman in her domestic management must learn early to finance the family needs on what she has available. She must cut down expenditures to make ends meet, as she has usually no control over the amount of the family income. This kind of experience on the part of women citizens should tend to make women voters useful and constructive critics of public expenditure, especially in times like these, when public expenditure, like family expenditure, must be cut to the bare essentials in order to come within the income.

Women Specially Expert

A business statement of public affairs is usually considered dry, and a speech on the subject dull, but every woman knows that a business statement of family affairs has the same drawbacks, but that, nevertheless, close business management of family finances is imperative if the family life is to be harmonious and successful.

Because of these factors in the experience of women citizens they should develop in large measure an interest in public expenditure and constructive criticism on "Where the money goes." Judging from recent experience, male citizens will continue to devote their main attention to the problem of "Where is the money to come from?" and women consequently will have a reasonably open field for study along constructive lines, having in view the same service they render to the family, of keeping expenditure within income.

Not only is it proper for women citizens to interest themselves in national, provincial and municipal government economy, but a much wider field of

They are the Same Problem, Requiring the Same Financial Methods as Used by the Jones' and Smiths-- Only More of it---By Hon. Charles A. Dunning

study is open to them in the problems surrounding national, family and individual living, which are more acute now than ever before.

Just as the average family is a self-sustaining unit in the state, so the state should be a self-sustaining unit among the nations.

The average family must actually produce those articles which it requires in order to live, or else produce a surplus of service or commodities of some kind in order to exchange the surplus for other commodities which it must have in order to live, but cannot itself produce.

Under former conditions families of weavers, for instance, bartered their surplus product to other families having a surplus of wheat, meat or other staple family needs. The creation of money as a medium of exchange has largely abolished the system of barter in modern communities. Now the family of weavers would sell their product for money, and with that money buy the surplus products of others which they need but cannot produce.

Now Barter Services

Modern industrialism also has tended to dissociate the family and the individual from the product, and has resulted in individuals and families selling their services in the productive field for money, and with that money buying the articles needed for home consumption, even those actually produced by their own services.

The natural tendency, as a result, is that today the mind of the individual and of the family is fixed on the amount of money received for services or produce. The question is no longer, "Can the individual or family produce enough for its own use and sufficient surplus to exchange for those things which it cannot produce?" but the question is always, "Can the individual or family get enough money for its services or produce to enable it to purchase the needful supplies?"

There is no longer any relation in the mind of the individual between the value to the rest of the community of his in-

dividual productive effort and the amount of remuneration he receives for it. Almost everyone is striving to get as much of the medium of exchange as possible for his services or produce, with little regard to the real value of the service or product.

There is also a tendency widespread

in these days to reduce the productive output of each individual without reducing the payment to the individual, in order to provide work for a larger number. The ultimate effect upon the nation of dissociating the individual from the actual value of his product and of reducing productive output are difficult for the average citizen to see because of the exaggerated importance attached to money, which, after all, is only the medium by means of which one product or service is exchanged for another.

Back to Family Basis

It is only possible to get out of the fog in this matter by looking at it on the old-fashioned family basis and by leaving money out of the question altogether. After all, the nation, which is just simply a larger family, must produce a surplus of those things which it can produce, sufficient to exchange for those things which it needs but cannot produce. Every woman can see that this is fundamental and that the same would hold true if no money were used by the nation at all. Money is simply convenient in exchanging one product or service for another.

Looking at the question of reducing the output of the individual without reducing his remuneration on the old basis of barter instead of money, makes possible clearer thought on the whole question and does not change the principles involved in the slightest degree.

Let us suppose the family of weavers mentioned above decided to work shorter hours and produce consequently a lesser amount of cloth, at the same time arguing that they should be able to barter the lesser amount of cloth for the same quantity of wheat or meat or other things which they did not produce. If we can imagine this it is not difficult to imagine the attitude of the farmer and other producing families toward the weaver family's

proposition. They would undoubtedly regard it as a holdup. But let us suppose that all the weaver families got together on the proposition and said in effect, "we must have the same amount of wheat or meat in exchange for less cloth, for we must each work less hours daily in order that all who want to work at weaving may do so and earn a living."

Suppose further that all the weavers acting together refused to supply cloth unless their demands were met, what would be the result? Industrial war, beyond a doubt, with other families producing different things getting together first to withstand the unreasonable demands of the weavers and later realizing the power of organized effort to make just as unreasonable demands in connection with their own products.

As a result of such a war would each family not find what would correspond to our high cost of living problem existing among them? Would the whole community not find itself started on the never-ending spiral, each family constantly making it more difficult for each other family to exist?

The National Application

As with the family, so with the nation. If the individuals comprising the nation make up their minds to produce less for the same or higher remuneration, the nation speedily finds that it has not a sufficient surplus of its own products to exchange for a sufficient quantity of the products of other nations which its people need. In the days before money as a medium of international exchange came into organized use, any nation not producing a sufficient surplus of its own products for barter simply did not get the products of other nations, a condition frequently resulting in famine.

Today, when money is used as the basis of exchange between nations the same thing occurs, the process being that the money of the under-producing nation is not worth its full face value to the nation producing a sufficient surplus. The Canadian family dollar is worth less than ninety cents to the United States family today, because the Canadian family does not produce a sufficient surplus of its own products to equal in value that portion of the United States family's surplus which the Canadian family desires to purchase. Not only is the effect of under production illustrated in the foreign exchange rate, but it is a fact that under production of the natural products of a country is always followed by a scarcity of those things which the country cannot produce and very much higher prices for them.

What is the moral of all this to the Canadian people? It is that reduced productive output for the same or higher remuneration does not make it possible to collect the difference from outside the national family, but means that different classes of producers within the same national family are preying on each other. The end of that road, if it is followed to the end, is starvation of the national family.

Farm Women's Position

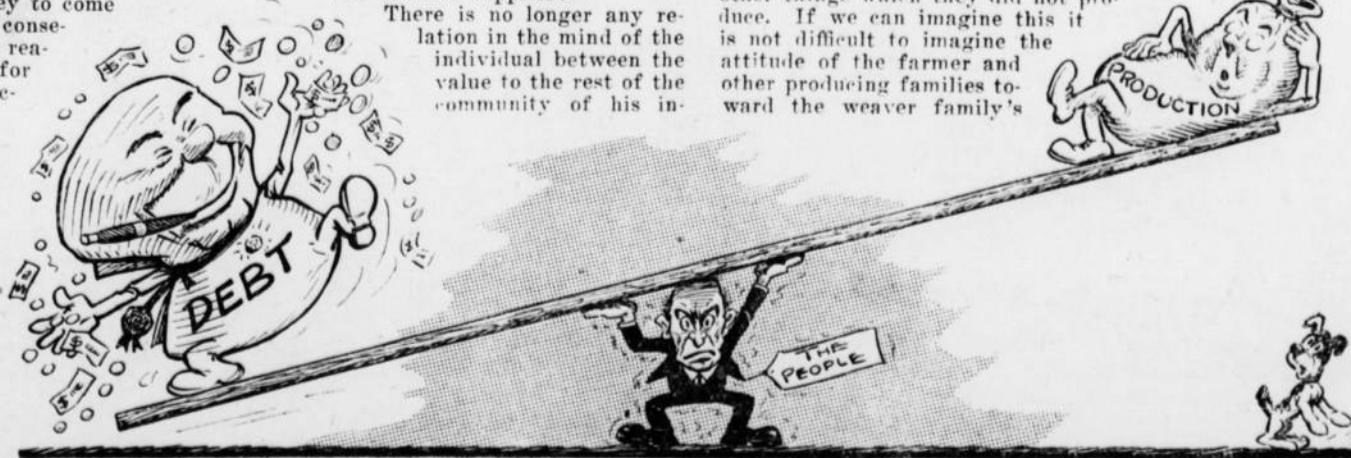
Readers of The Guide belong very largely to the farming class, and at this time close study of the position of the farming industry in relation to the strife in the national family is urgently

necessary on the part of farmers, both men and women. Families engaged in agriculture, the world over, have ever been in the position of having less to say than any other producers regarding what they shall receive for their products, and also less to say than any other consumers regarding what they shall pay for the products of others. Modern industrial development with its close organization of capital on the one side and

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Hon. Charles A. Dunning
Provincial Treasurer for Saskatchewan



Far Low's Revenge

Laurence O'Day has a Strange Adventure in the North Pacific---By Billee Glynn

DISAPPEARANCE of Laurence O'Day still a Mystery—Helen Graham, the Beautiful White Girl Whom he Rescued from Chinatown Den, is Disconsolate—Admits Her Love for Him. The police have so far been unable to uncover any clue bearing on the mysterious disappearance, eight

days ago, of Laurence O'Day, the young Achilles, who several weeks past rescued, single-handed, Miss Helen Graham, the beautiful young church-worker, from an underground prison, in which she was being held by Far Low, a well-known merchant prince of Chinatown. The feat was accomplished under the most heroic circumstances, after the police had practically failed to find the girl. The press was full of O'Day's deed at that time. A week ago Tuesday he failed to open his little store, and has not been seen nor heard of since. After attending a theatre with her he left Helen Graham at her home Monday night. A mutual friend passed as he turned away from the house. That was the last seen of him. It seems that a very romantic state of affairs had come about from O'Day's rescue of the beautiful girl. They had been a great deal together since the adventure, and, while she states they were not yet engaged, she is in a very shattered condition over his loss, and confessed to the Sun reporter this afternoon that she loved him."

This was the preface of a column-and-a-half story in a Vancouver daily of June 7.

O'Day regained consciousness in what seemed entire blackness. Then he was able to discern dimly the forms of casks. There was a rancid smell of oil—a subdued roar and motion. He realized that he was in the hold of a ship. He stood up and found that his feet were manacled. His hands were free—he searched his pockets and discovered a cigarette. But he had nothing to light it with and doubted if he dared amidst the oil. He had plenty of time to think it over, for he understood by the smell that he had been shanghaied on a whaler. How long had he been unconscious under the influence of the drug that had been given him? He felt it in his head, which ached dully and smothered thought.

He had left Helen at the door, knowing that he might have kissed her, for her face had swooned toward him like a flower. He must not see her so often, he had thought—though it was difficult to avoid what he had taken for her friendship. She was a pleasant com-



panion and he had told her of Catherine. It had not occurred to him before that a girl's heart, if she cared—though he did not wish to compliment himself to this extent—might not recognize a man's engagement to another girl. As he passed a street angling to the docks, he saw two men struggling. The one took forcibly something from the other's pocket and ran. The victim voiced a choked cry for help in O'Day's direction and gave chase. O'Day outstripped him, caught the thief near the waterfront, slapped him a couple of times and handed the purse back to its owner. The grateful recipient, who seemed a sailor, begged that O'Day have a glass of two-per-cent with him. Nothing else would do. There was an establishment on the corner. . . . After that drink O'Day remembered nothing. He almost wished he were unconscious still—he felt so horrible. Undoubtedly it was Far Low's revenge, and the purse-taking merely a plot.

A hatch opened, letting down light and a figure. "Hey! Yo thar," it said, approaching him.

"Take me out of here," responded O'Day weakly. And take these off"—kicking out a shackled foot.

The sailor was a slender, grinning negro. He shook his head. "Only half day out." He set down some salt beef and biscuits for the captive and started back up the ladder, still smiling.

"How long a cruise are we on?" called O'Day angrily.

"Two yeahs." The hatch closed, shutting out the light.

O'Day's consternation turned to futile rage. He stormed, swinging his arms—then held his head with them. Two years! He had talked with sailors and knew this was probable. Even three years out was a common cruise for a whaler, which kept off all accustomed routes and never entered a port where a man deserting could hope to get back to civilization. It was a fine prospect to cogitate during weary hours of duress.

In what seemed like two days, but may not have been so long, the irons were taken off his feet, and O'Day was ushered on deck and before a burly negro aft. "I'm de skippah," announced this individual. "Dese men am de mates," indicating one black and three white, scowling faces with him. "You'll be under Mr. Rogers." The most forbidding looking of the four—wind-mill limbs, peaked chin, and cruel, shifty eyes.

"I will like Hell," said O'Day. "You'll take me back to port; do you understand?"

"Yaas, in two yeahs I'll take yoh back," drawled the skipper. "Too bad, isn't it, but caint be helped." He imitated a Cockney accent and slapped his captive suddenly in the face.

O'Day was in a very weak condition, but his fighting blood responded to the attack. He would have launched out, but the four mates closed on him roughly. Instantly realizing the hopelessness of his position, O'Day made no struggle.

The skipper thrust his face ferociously close to his. "Follow orders or yoh feed de squid at de bottom of dis 'ere osheawn. Be good or I'll be damn bahd. I'll tie yoh by de thumbs to dat lash-rail dere. I got five 'undred dollahs for shanging yoh," he concluded boastingly. "Vera good catch!" The four mates echoed his laughter.

Opposition was useless. O'Day saw that he must submit and trust to chance to free him. "I want something to eat," he said, with apparent humility.

The skipper waved his hand, and the negro mate, the best-natured of the four, took him forward, where a grinning crew of Swedes, Chinese and negroes had been watching the scene. They descended into the fo'k'sle and O'Day was permitted to help himself to more salted beef and sea-biscuits. A tin of coffee, as tasteless as seaweed, washed down the repast.

After this O'Day was ordered to scrub deck. He did so willingly, for he had determined to play a part of submission, but without his usual strength. The drug he had been given seemed to have sapped him. It was in this condition the mate commanded him to mount to the crow's-nest of the royal mainmast.

Up ratlines and rigging he went, without acquaintance. It was extremely difficult, but he achieved it. And he did not find it dangerous, standing on the small platform, his arms resting on the spectacled loops of the lookout. From

this height he could dimly see land, and they were not leaving it, he noticed in an hour, but running parallel. He reckoned their course must be due north toward Alaska—perhaps the Behring Sea, which someone told him was a home for whales. Could he make his escape while the friendly Canadian coast was still in sight. Or would it be possible for him to make it at all? No other vessel came to sight. At "four bells," or six o'clock in the evening, he was relieved.

The schooner was American, one of those chopped-off kind, bow and stern pretty much alike and full ship-rigged—that is, she carried square sails on all her three masts. She was probably around 400 tons. Five boats hung on cranes—capable of holding six or seven men each, and two were turned upside down on the the galley aft. There was a brick enclosure in the waist, which O'Day learned was a "tryworks," enclosing two 200-gallon caldrons for reducing the sliced blubber of the whale into oil. Besides the four mates and skipper there were four harpooners, the cook, steward, cooper, carpenter and 24 foremast hands. Apparently a harder or more uncaring lot never put to sea. The

huge negro skipper had a reputation amongst them as a man of iron with quick nuckles and a harsh taskmaster. He was known by reputation in every whaling ground in the world.

That night O'Day found himself in the starboard watch, under Mr. Rogers. Later, when he went down in the fo'k'sle to his bunk, he found it so stuffy with the breath and smell of the men that it was impossible to sleep. He put on his jumper again

after a while and went on deck. A calm had beset her, and the old tub was scarcely moving.

O'Day approached the negro mate, who with his gang had taken the watch, and who was leaning over the taffrail, watching the phosphorescent sea. He was not a bad fellow, this negro.

"What yoh dwain 'ere?" he requested languidly.

O'Day explained the stuffiness of the fo'k'sle, and he grinned.

"Jes' yoh wait till we kill a cachalot an'awl day an'awl night flench blub-bah—then yoh sleep."

"Where are we bound for?" enquired O'Day warily.

"Bound foh? 'We bound foh awl de oil and spermacetti dis ole hull 'ill carry; so many places I could count 'em—but jes' now foh Behring Sea if de wind tunes up; then Vau Vau, de 'Japan grounds,' Australia, de Indian Oshean, de Cape de Verde Islands—all ovah de world."

O'Day sighed involuntarily. The negro opened his big mouth and laughed. O'Day grasped his arm, looking him eagerly in the eye. "I have a lot of money in Vancouver," he said, "about 4,000 dollars. I'll divide it with you if you set me free. Come with me now, in one of the boats."

The negro took him in admiringly.

"Yoh got brains, youngster, an' yoh got nerve—but I got good sense. Thar wouldn' be nothin' o' me left."

"You would be with me," urged O'Day, "safe!"

The negro shook his head.

"No," he answered. "I'm afraid o' dat dere captain—I'd be afraid o' him even in port. If we lef' without de whole watch dey'd catch us, an' if

we took de watch dey'd come back to Vancouver foh moh men—an' dey'd catch me thar. I'll keep yoh confidence, sonny, dat's de bes' I can do."

O'Day went below again and tried to sleep. He was more successful this time. He was in the midst of a beautiful dream of leaving the altar with Catherine, when he was rudely awakened by a cry from aloft: "Tumble up lively thar. Porps! Porps!"

He didn't know the meaning of it, but when he got on deck he found that the boat was surrounded by a school of porpoise, tumbling sportively in the morning sunlight. A whaleline was passed through a block hung at the bowsprit end and "bent" or fastened to a harpoon. A bowline was also held in readiness. A harpooner took his stand beneath the bowsprit, running out on the back-ropes that hold the jib-boom. The harpoon left his hand, the mate shouted "vast hauling," and the porpoise hung dangling, the bowline was slipped around his body. Ten of them were struck and hauled on deck. The blubber was skinned from their bodies, sliced in slabs and boiled in one of the huge caldrons of the tryworks. It yielded in all only half a barrel of oil.

The best of the meat was hung up to dry. Some of it was fried almost immediately, and when O'Day tried it he found it unusually palatable. Porpoise beef has the peculiar quality of getting tenderer the longer kept.

It was all very interesting, and O'Day almost forgot his captivity but he remembered it that afternoon after the work was finished, when a strong wind sprang up, driving them steadily to the north.

About ten o'clock the next morning, while O'Day was shining rails, under the falcon eye of Mr. Rogers, the negro mate in the main crow's-nest bellowed down the call, "Bl-o-o-o-ow," repeating it. "Where away?" funnelled the skipper. He got the direction and turned on the binoculars, standing ready to ascend to the crow'snest as the mate and his men descended.

The "blo-o-o-ow" was probably five miles away, and in the mate's opinion it was a large bowhead, this species of whale being of enormous size and valuable in blubber. It makes a "blo-o-o-ow" that is vertical, not like the sperm whale, diagonal, because of the breathing orifices being at the crown of the head.

Instantly four boats swung from the cranes to sea water. Sails and masts were rigged, and the oars cleared them from the ship. O'Day was assigned to the last one, the last man to get in. Only he did not get in, he shoved away the boat with his foot, and mounted up the ladder like a cat. The hands in the boat looked back aghast at him, then sneered. They thought he was afraid. But he had only made up his mind. "Stay with the ole man, he'll slice you good," they called.

O'Day by this time was over the bulwark. Four men with the skipper, now in the crow's nest, had been left to keep ship. So far, the skipper had

not noticed O'Day's defection. When he did he hurled down



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The Farm Girl's College

TO most people an alphabet is a thing you juggle about to make words—mostly with indifferent success—and one letter is about as useful as another. But a few people know that some letters and some combinations of letters are mystic keys that open the doors to well-paid positions. Now you won't find this combination, "B.H.Ec.," in the time of Chaucer, or his contemporaries, or as late as the King James translation of the Holy Bible, or even when that famous cook, Mrs. Rorer, went to school, in fact it is a very modern combination. But it is a mystic appellation in spite of the fact that it has to do with exact sciences and very practical things, with things almost ultra-modern, and with things far older than the time of Chaucer. Those letters intimate that the legitimate possessor is a full-fledged "Bachelor of Household Economics."

Being a working woman and living in a time and generation when being a working woman is about the most interesting proposition imaginable, I have been forced to watch with more than casual interest the "copping off" of the good positions by these young people who are entitled to write "B.H.Ec.," after their names, or its equivalent, for it is not the term used by all colleges. Just for example—last year the Manitoba Agricultural College graduated into an eager world four Bachelors of Household Economics, and almost before the ink was dry on their diplomas they landed four of the most attractive positions this country could offer. Miss Evelyn Moore is textile analyst in the research bureau of the T. Eaton Company; Miss Ethel Armstrong is assistant dietitian at the Winnipeg General Hospital; Miss Gladys Henry is an organizing secretary for the Ellison-White Chautauqua; while Miss Margaret Speechly was director of the Boys' and Girls' Club work of the Manitoba Agricultural Extension Service, and has recently come to The Grain Growers' Guide as one of its associate editors.

Ten years ago, or even five years ago, when the family held a conclave to decide which college Mary should attend now that she had left high school behind, rarely did said family discuss the merits or demerits of the household economics course. Or father dismissed it with, "Well, Mother, if you hadn't been the housekeeper you are, we might have considered the necessity of getting some brushing up on housekeeping. But, no sir! The daughter of the best housekeeper in 40 counties isn't going to spend four or five years learning the technique of washing dishes in 13 different waters. No sir-ee." But times have changed. Five and ten years ago there were not the positions waiting for the girl with the B.H.Ec. degree.

Abundance of Positions

The other day I went out to the Manitoba Agricultural College, bent on finding out from Miss Mary Kelso, head of the department there, about these changed times and their effect on the outlook for graduates in the household

It Looks to an Outsider as if the Girl Who Takes the Home Economics Course is Doubly Equipped for Life Work---By Mary P. McCallum

economics branches. And this is what she said:

"If you were the head of this household economics department in this college that can't accommodate all the students who seek to enter, and had to turn down almost all the positions that are open today for graduates, you would have some understanding of how times have changed, and of the great field of service open to girls who take the household economics majors."

Then she named, in rapid succession, the openings that have come to her knowledge within the last few months:

a start in establishing home demonstration agents. And there you are—positions everywhere and not a girl to fill them.

In the early days of the popularity of the home economics courses, practically the only openings for its graduates were in the teaching profession, teaching home economics in colleges, normal schools, collegiates and public schools. The opportunities have broadened. In the United States there is no limit to the opportunities, but the home economics movement in Canada is newer. Miss MacKay, head of the home economics

employing women experts to take charge of their research bureaus, and are giving certain branches of their publicity work into the hands of women experts.

Miss Kelso, of the M.A.C., recently made an exhaustive survey of the field in home economics work, and has compiled from her findings a very interesting resume of the opportunities open to home economics graduates. Under teaching positions she names those in non-vocational schools, in public and private, elementary, secondary, day and night schools and colleges; in technical and normal schools, colleges and Y.W.C.A.'s; in settlement work, welfare work, visiting housekeepers, institutes and Y.W.C.A. Many managerial positions Miss Kelso says are now open to women such as dietitians, superintendents and managers of educational and philanthropic institutions, schools, colleges and dormitories; as managers of lunch rooms, restaurants, cafeterias, and as managers of the purchasing departments of such institutions as hospitals, dispensaries, sanitariums, asylums, Y.W.C.A. and social settlements; as managers in such institutions conducted for profit as lunch-rooms and tea-rooms, restaurants, camps, cafeterias, bakeries, laundries, art embroideries, interior decoration, curator of textiles in museums, and in window-trimmings.

Under miscellaneous openings she places lecturing, demonstrating and writing on commercial products such as fuels, soaps, foods, etc.; and in educational and journalistic work. She names in this class also research work both for the government and private corporations along such lines as are presented by pure foods, nutrition and efficiency of various products. There are many positions for inspectors of such places as milk distribution centres, meat and fish markets and products, housing, hotel accommodation, textile factories, etc., and as purchasing agents for firms dealing with food and clothing supplies.

Home Demonstration Work

This is a pretty wide range of positions. Only a small part of them are open in this country, but the requests Miss Kelso has had for positions as related early in this article are an indication that the Canadian field is opening up faster than the colleges are graduating girls to fill the field. Miss Kelso, in her survey, did not pay particular attention to the home demonstration agent, the need of which was accentuated during the food conservation campaigns of the war. Of home demonstration agents there are, today, in the United States, 1,041, and as funds become available this number will be increased. Similar to their work is that of the directors of the various home branches of the Soldiers' Settlement Boards in this country, and as the demonstrators during the war period showed amply the need for home demonstration agents, so is the work of the Soldiers' Settlement Boards demonstrating the need of them here.

But I started out to make this article a brief for the household economics

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One of the Practice Dining-Rooms at the M.A.C.

positions for ten dietitians, two for managers of tea-rooms, one for an assistant-manager of a tea-room in the mountains, one supervisor for household economics education for the province, two supervisors and two assistant-supervisors for home branches of the Soldiers' Settlement Board, eight positions for teachers of household economics in public schools, one college lectureship on household economics subjects, one milk depot dietitian, one child welfare dietitian. Some time ago the deputy minister of agriculture, J. H. Evans, informed me that as soon as there were some available graduates in household economics the department would make

department in the State College at Ames, Iowa, was in Winnipeg recently, and gave me an interview. She stressed the opening for graduates in journalistic work, and cited for example that three of her graduates of last year were taken on to the editorial staff of the Ladies' Home Journal. American magazines are all stressing the departments having to do with home subjects, and are demanding that experts shall handle the departments. Farm papers, whose women's pages are only a small department of the magazine, are requiring that they be edited by experts on household subjects. Many firms handling particularly foodstuffs, are



Girls at Work in the Manitoba Agricultural College

Above: A scene in one of the cooking laboratories. Left: Girls at a laundry lesson; note the stationary tubs. Right: Ironing practice. The two girls at the far end are operating a mangle.

England in Peace Times

AFTER a six-months' sojourn in England, which is surely the most interesting country in the world today, my chief regret is that my knowledge of England in pre-war days is nil. In other words, I am losing some of the savor of England as she is today because I did not know her in those halcyon days before the war.

The attitude of the English people towards the war as it was, and the after-war conditions as they are, is typically British. They do not try to ignore their conditions as do the people in Paris and the south of France. They accept it with a Spartan "this-too-will-pass" attitude which is truly maddening, when you realize, as you must, that these conditions are of their own making. The middle-class Englishman is the most lethargic person in the world. He rails against the government with its severe attacks of squandermania. He storms at the increased schedule of taxation—for example, he must attach a two-penny stamp to all his letters, while Germany's postage has not been increased for the past fifty years. In short, he is full of destructive criticism which gets him nowhere. He is too—shall I say, aristocratic, to throw in his lot with the socialistic labor classes and too middle-class to carry any weight with the aristocracy, and so he drifts along with the millions like himself and England is likely to lose her greatest asset—the equalizing influence of her sturdy, loyal, independent, freedom-loving middle classes.

But I digress. I was speaking of England's attitude toward the war. I have heard no hint that "we won the war." I have never been entertained either conversationally or in print by stories of what we did in the war. The Englishman's faith in himself and his country is colossal, and very wonderful. He feels that England has stood for centuries for all the world to see and her wonderful history and her glorious victories need no advertising from him. She is England, and no more need be said. This attitude is singularly refreshing to me, having lived for the past four years next door to the United States. It reminds me of George Eliot, who said, "No man is a gentleman until he has forgotten for 200 years that he is one."

Of course, there are some Englishmen who carry this attitude too far. They are so self-satisfied and smug that they are unprogressive. A practical, archaic business man, and a successful one, strange as it may seem, in answer to a few very guarded criticisms said to me recently: "Of course, Englishmen have such pride of race and traditions that they look down on men of other coun-

A Canadian Visitor to England for the First Time Writes Interestingly of Her Impressions---By Alice Elliott Thompson

tries, even Canada." After this remark I was in no way surprised to hear this very pompous person bemoaning the fact that women had at last achieved the franchise, and making withering remarks about the mental capacity of our very popular woman member, Lady Astor. Let me hasten to add that this attitude is happily very rare.

Knowing the Colonies

One pleasing result of the war has been an increasing understanding and knowledge of the colonies. England, as a whole, has ceased to look on the colonies as far away, scarce civilized tracts of land, and to accord them a little of the importance due them. Of course, you may still hear wild statements about Canada, but on the whole the interest and admiration felt towards the Canadians is quite satisfactory.

As is to be expected, the results of the war are most pronounced and most easily seen in the cities. In the shops particularly, the American visitor and the English themselves find the post-war attitude very trying. The end of the war found more people with money to spend and people with more money to spend than ever before. Four million demobilized soldiers with their gratuities and deferred pay came into the field. They felt that they had the right to spend freely and they surely did.

As a result the shop keepers and their assistants were exceedingly rich and also exceedingly high and mighty.

One meets with scant civility in the best of shops. Unless you buy the one and only article produced you are literally frowned out of the shops, or the saleslady, looking like a deposed duchess, says, "No, nothing cheaper," and promptly turns her back on you. Not a month ago I attempted to buy some black satin in one of the best shops in London. The saleslady, who was already serving three people, pulled down one piece and departed to shed the light of her supreme indifference on another would-be buyer. Five minutes later, having succeeded in catching her eye, I ventured to ask for a wider piece. "What do you want it for?" she asked, languidly displaying goods for still another shopper. When I apologetically tendered the information she said, "Oh, well, you'll find that quite wide

enough," and apparently lost interest in me altogether. England is really no place to shop these days. You succeed in only losing your temper, though as a slight compensation you usually keep your money.

Another type of business man one finds here—and, I may add, a type equally maddening—is the conversational variety. Not long ago I was admiring some beautiful English furniture and asked the salesman if he knew what the duty would be if shipped to Canada. No, but he would ask the manager. Presently the manager appeared. Was I thinking of shipping furniture to Canada? Yes. Well, how interesting! Did I, by any chance, live in Canada? I did, really. Why, he himself had been to Canada in 1911, or was it 1912? Finally, after much discussion with himself, he decided that it was in March of 1913, that he landed, and—but here I ventured to remind him that I wanted to know about Canadian customs in their relation to English furniture. He departed to ring up the custom house and find out. As usual, the telephone refused to work. Between attempts at telephoning we further discussed Canada, ranging from Calgary oil to the astounding depth of the snow in Montreal in March, or was it February. At the ninth attempt he succeeded in securing the attention of the officials at the custom house. There followed a long conversation in which the custom officials seemed to be giving him the rates to Africa, the Falkland Islands and Timbuctoo.

Finally the conversation ended and he informed me that they really weren't quite sure at the customs, but if I would write to the firm of So-and-So in Liverpool, they would give me the information, but he remembered nicely, once when he was in Canada, etc., etc., etc. My dear friends, this story is not exaggerated. It has not been half told. Some day when I have attained the literary eminence of Mr. Kipling, and can command a shilling a word for my pen pictures, I hope to do it full justice. Enough to say that I have not as yet succeeded in finding out the Canadian duty on English furniture. I think I will write to the King.

Altered Circumstances

No one can deny that England is a

very democratic country, but coming from Canada one is at once struck by the peculiar conditions bred by class distinctions. I have been spending much of my time in Newcastle, the centre of the coal mining and ship-building district in Northumberland, and to my intense surprise I was quite unable to understand more than one word in five spoken by the so-called laboring class. I would have been quite as much at home in France, as far as the language was concerned. Here you have a city where the working classes live side by side with the class which, for the lack of a better name, I will call the employers, and you find them speaking what to my unaccustomed ears was a different language. Dozens of times I have heard a discussion on the merits of some man dismissed with, "Oh, he's a capital fellow, I suppose, but he speaks broad Tyneside." Therefore he is hopelessly damned. The birth of a new class in society called the New Poor has, since the war, emphasized these distinctions unduly. These, as with us in Canada, are the people who before the war had stated incomes sufficient to provide a comfortable living, a car, trips to the continent occasionally and two or three maids. The high cost of living has completely shattered the foundations of these well-ordered English lives. They must now travel third class instead of first. They must sell their comfortable homes and live in "rooms." The papers are full of sales notices of lovely country estates that have been owned by the same families for centuries. An odd fact is that this state of affairs is regretted as sincerely by the sturdy-going working classes as by the aristocracy itself. There is nothing but regret expressed by the tenants who, incidentally, have thus been given this opportunity to buy their own farms, when it is known that ill times have fallen on the "gentry at the Hall." They are dismayed at the idea of breaking up these lovely old estates, and following hard on the heels of this regret is a scarcely concealed contempt for the newly rich, war-profiteering purchasers. The tenant farmer loves the old landlord, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred he has good cause. Like a true Englishman he distrusts new conditions and infinitely prefers renting his farm from the "master at the Hall," as his father did before him.

This new distribution of wealth has had many odd and many ridiculous results. Take the theatres, for example. The stalls and dress circle that five years ago were sacred to the wearers of diamonds and old lace, are now crowded with the gayly dressed nouveau

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Above—A famous Shopping Street, Petticoat Lane, London, on Sunday morning.

A Shopping Street in Aylesbury
The Market Square in an English provincial town.

In Business London. Regent Street.
Cambridge Street, Aylesbury.

Power in Women's Hands

YOU can't shoot fifty billion dollars of hard-earned cash off in gun-powder and not feel the hole in the bottom of your pocket book afterwards. You may feel the hole in one of three ways; but feel it you must. It may be in increased taxes to pay your share of the billions. Or it may be in higher costs for all you buy to pay another form of taxes; or it may be in a shrunken dollar, that buys only a third as much as it used to and leaves your thrifty savings of many years worth only a third of what they used to be in buying power.

In fact, we are all paying for the lost billions in all three ways right now, every mother's son and daughter of us in the wide world, from the hard-working mother on the prairie farm to the deposed grand duchesses of Russia and the poor peons of Mexico.

We don't regret the price; for there is no price too great for liberty and right if we are to remain human beings walking on two feet and not revert to beasts of a human jungle rioting in lust and blood.

But we have to pay; and we are paying now; and we are going to keep on having to pay for some years.

The pay period is usually known as "hard times." Tight money, or hard times, have followed every war in the history of the world from the Napoleonic wars to the last greatest war. Everybody knows they are coming—these hard times—though we are all whistling in the dark to keep up courage.

Is there any way to avert the hard times, to pay the big price of saving liberty and right for the world, without everybody getting financially broke?

"Everybody's Doing It"

Yes—there is; and everybody—to quote the dance—"everybody's doing it." Belgium is doing it. Great Britain is doing it. France is beginning to do it. Canada is doing it. Everybody is doing it except the soap-box, windy orators, who are still preaching, "do as little work as you can"; "slow down"; "the less work you do, the more work you will create to be done"; "fight for less work, shorter hours, higher pay, till you have confiscated the profit and property system and smashed the old order to atoms."

Those are the only people in the whole world today who are trying to shirk their share of the great burden of the war for liberty and right. But you can't "bust" the laws of cause and effect any more than you can stick your hand in the fire and not get burned.

Get the fact clear and never lose sight of it for one second: You can never break a law; it breaks you; and unless we each shoulder our share of the burden and no shirking, the laws will break and pulverize us into atoms of universal bankruptcy, as Mexico and Russia and Germany and Austria are today pulverized into national bankruptcy and universal hunger.

I shall try to make it clear as a problem for the second grade in a school.

Everybody acknowledges and nobody denies that

$$2 = 2$$

That is 2 units of any similar or same thing always = 2 units of those similar, same things.

Nobody can dispute that.

Now, if you add up all the trade of the world and all the money of the world (by money, I mean checks, gold, bills, credit, whatever acts as a medium of commerce), the equations stand this way:

$$\text{Money} = \text{Trade.}$$

To carry on the war, we multiplied our money by three.

You can prove that statement if you want to by looking up the bank reports of Canada, of the United States, of Great Britain, of France, of Belgium. In all these countries, you will find, the

How Western Canadian Women Can Use It to Avert Bad Times and Bring Good Times---By Agnes C. Laut

currency has been expanded exactly three times. There are three times more bills in circulation. There are three times more notes discounted at the banks. It costs three times as much to finance a factory or a farm for a year as it did before the war. Banks have to advance three times as much to carry a factory or a farm through the year as they did before the war. The factory used to need \$100,000 to carry it through the year. It now needs \$300,000 for the same output. You used to pay your hired man \$45 a month and his board. You now have to pay him \$125 to \$250 for the harvest months. Down in New York we used to buy potatoes at \$2.00 a bushel. Just

now they are \$6.00 to \$7.00. Cotton in raw state used to run 11 cents a pound. It now runs 33 cents. Cows used to cost \$60, above and below. They now cost \$150 to \$200.

Now look at your equation:

$$\text{Money} = \text{trade.}$$

But you have multiplied your money by 3.

Your equation now stands:

$$\text{Money} \times 3 = \text{What?}$$

It can't equal trade unless you have multiplied trade by 3; and you haven't.

You can look these facts up, too, if you like. You will find on railroads, in factories, on farms, owing to the false gospel of "I won't work" (any more than I have to), owing to the poisonous preachments, "slack down," "shorten hours," and all the other foolish wind of slackers and slouches and skulks, who make a living on wind instead of work, the output of work, of crops, of potatoes, of steel, of wheat, of cotton is one-third less than before the war.

What happens to your equation now?

This is what happens:

$$\text{Money} = \text{trade.}$$

$$\text{Money} \times 3 = \text{---?}$$

$$\text{Money} = 1-3 \text{ as much trade.}$$

Your dollar will buy of labor, of food, of clothing, of machinery, of steak, of bacon, only one-third as much as it used to.

If you had saved up \$3,000 before the war and now took it out of the bank, it would only be worth \$1,000 in buying power.

Why? Because of the doctrine "I won't work," "slack down," "shorten hours," "make those who have, pay and pay till they haven't anything more to pay; so those who haven't, will get everything from those who have," the way they have in Mexico and Russia, where the people are starving; and all because they listened to false prophets, who make a living out of wind instead of work.

Paying Without "Busting"

Then how are we to pay the price of the war for liberty and right without "busting"?

You ask your boy in the second grade, and he'll do the problem in a second; for he doesn't know anything about the "I won't work." If he is a kid full of red blood, he is so full of energy he is "busting" to work.

$$\text{Money} \times 3 = \text{trade,}$$

not unless you multiply trade by 3.

That is, you must decrease the money spent—cut out extravagances—and multiply the output of work, of wheat, of Everything!

cattle, of potatoes, of eggs, of wood cut in the wood lot and coal mined, and shingles manufactured in the lumber mill, and porkers made into ham and bacon and sausages. You must multiply effort to produce goods, food, clothing, by three.

Then your equation comes back right. Money $\times 3 = \text{trade} \times 3$.

And it doesn't matter whether you live on a wheat farm or a cattle ranch, that is your job to save the world from bankruptcy; to wipe out the debts of the war, to pay your share of the burden for right and liberty.

And it is just as important to the world as fighting on the firing line. It is just as deserving of medals and honor, of crosses of honor and titles and fame.

It would be a terrible thing to have given lovers and brothers and husbands and sons to save liberty and right in the war, and then lose these gains afterwards by listening to fools who make a living by preaching wind instead of work.

The wind might turn to a whirlwind of bloody revolution as it has in Mexico and Russia; and you recall the lines in Scripture: "I will laugh when your fear cometh."

I never looked out on beautiful Mexico with the haggard, ragged wild arms of the giant cactus grown up, where



The Woman's Vote is the Dark Horse They All Fear

once nestled the farmstead, the orchard, the orange grove—destroyed in a bloody fury of revolution founded on the false doctrine of wind, not work, but I thought of those sad, desolate, lonely wild cactus as the spirits of all the outraged women and children come back to warn what a world bankrupt of law and religion and work means. The wind sang through the desolate fields where dwelt no longer man nor beast—700 miles of such desolate ranch lands I have passed over—the sheet lightning played and struck round the ghost forms all night and I seemed to hear the old prophet—"I will laugh when your fear cometh."

Now what in the world has all this



Unless we gird up our loins to super-human effort and pay the cost of the war for liberty and right, the world will go as Mexico and Russia have gone—to a smash of bankruptcy and revolution.

The ghosts of Flanders fields should rise and haunt us if we lose in peace what their deaths gained for us in war. The big job is now, not when the fight was on and we were all nerved.

The big job is to be big enough now for our big job—to keep for the human race that liberty and right which the heroes died to win.

Women's Share

And just at this most crucial era in all the history of all the world there has come into woman's hands the biggest opportunity woman has ever been given in all the history of world affairs.

Men may say what they like about it, but the woman's vote is the dark horse they all fear.

They don't know what women are going to do with that vote.

Which way will it go?

Will it please the women to give them jobs as political hucksters? (It will some women, the poor fools, who like publicity and head lines.)

Bryan proposed the other day—had the amazing, smug, insulting impudence to propose before a gathering of church people an amendment to the constitution of the United States to reform men's morals; and I am sorry to set down they applauded such "sob-sister stuff" so obviously out for "the dear sisters' vote."

They ought to have hissed him. How dare he insult every mother of a son, every wife of a husband, every sister of a trusted brother? Women have the keeping of men's morals in their souls, by the thoughts they think before a child is born, by the thoughts they instill before a child is ten years old, by teaching

you can never act clean unless you are first taught to think clean. And have women done their job so ill Mr. Bryan must amend the United States constitution by "washing the outside of the cup"? I would suggest Mr. Bryan's constitution be amended. Somebody didn't lay on enough spanks when that boy was young to take the self-righteousness out of him.

Which way will the women's vote go?

Will they be fooled by such patent medicine, fake, false, drugged stuff proffered in an orotund voice with a greasy smile to wash it down?

Not much! Not if I know women! Especially as I know prairie women, who have toiled early and late that their souls might rest in repose on the fruits of thrifty years, making secure the futures of their sons and daughters and their grandchildren.

It is the glory of my native race that they hate four-flushers and bluffers and posers, and they anchor their integrity to the eternal gospel of facts.

Yet there are times when I tremble lest the best women—the women who work with facts—be alienated from the use of this political power by just such false catch cries. Of course, the sots and the criminals must be reformed; but you will have to begin with most of them before they are born. You can only reform a congenital idiot, or fool, or criminal, by beginning with his ancestors; and that usually bones down to such problems as—

Eliminating poverty.

Providing teachers, who are evangelists and paying them the highest wages paid to the benefactors of humanity, good enough wages to keep a good teacher a teacher for life and not "only a teacher" till he or she steps up to a better job.

Providing clinics for the loneliest country districts, so that a child shall be born right.

Having in every country district a community centre of joy and help, so that no settler loses heart in loneliness

Continued on Page 49



So Simple—Yet So Sure

This way to a pretty skin

Palmolive
is not expensive, for
these reasons

IF made in small quantities, as a luxury facial soap, Palmolive would be very expensive. Palm and Olive oils are imported from over-seas. Their price is naturally high.

But the demand for Palmolive has produced enormous volume. Our factories work day and night. We purchase these rare oils in enormous quantities. This keeps the cost of manufacture low.

Thus Palmolive is in the reach of every woman in the land—every woman who values a good complexion. All command the finest of facial soaps made at the price of an ordinary cleanser.

HERE is the safe, sure way to a healthy, naturally rosy skin. And a way so simple that it seems almost too good to be true.

It calls for no medication, it requires no special treatment. It is based on knowledge of the natural action of skin. It is literally *Nature's way*.

For you should know that the skin is composed of countless minute glands and tiny pores on which depends its health. They must be kept free from accumulations of dirt, oil and dried perspiration, or irritation and ugly blotches result.

This cleansing can only be done with soap—pure, soothing soap which does its work without harshness. Such soap is yours in Palmolive, mildest yet most thorough of cleansers.

Blended from ancient oils

In classic days the royal road to a beautiful skin was the use of Palm and Olive oils. They served both as cleanser and also as a lotion. Ancient records picture this use and record the benefits.

Now, though years have passed, these same oriental oils still hold supreme sway as cleansing cosmetics. Their blend in Palmolive has made them more potent than ever in their old time crude form.

It has produced a soap with a thick, penetrating lather, which cleanses like magic while it soothes, leaving the skin smooth and fine as velvet. The necessary rinsings in hot and cold water produce a natural, most becoming glow.

If you value the health of your skin, wash your face daily—wash it thoroughly—wash it with Palmolive soap.

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.

The Palmolive Company, Milwaukee, U. S. A.



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The Palmolive Company of Canada, Limited

A Page of Ladies' and Misses' Models

With or Without Draperies

Ladies' Suit Coat, No. 9543, is cut in five sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust is priced 30 cents. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material. Ladies' The ladies' two-piece skirt, No. 9367, is cut in six sizes, 25 to 35 inches waist measure. Price 20 cents. May be made with or without a two-piece tunic. The skirt, as shown, requires 1½ yards of 54-inch wide material.

Ladies' Coat, No. 9454, cut in seven sizes, 24 to 46 inches bust measure, is priced 30 cents. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material. Ladies' skirt, No. 9367, is two-piece, and is cut in six sizes, 25 to 35 inches, waist measure. Price 20 cents.

Ladies' Kimona Blouse, No. 9505, comes in six sizes, 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Price 25 cents. Size 36 requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material. The transfer design, No. 799, may be had in blue or yellow. Price 15 cents.

Misses' Middy Dress, No. 9408, comes in three sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price 25 cents. Size 16 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.

Misses' Dress, No. 9562, may be made with or without a draped apron tunic. It is cut in three sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. Price 30 cents. Size 16 requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material.

Ladies' Dress No. 9561, is cut in seven sizes, 34 to 46 inches bust measure, and may be had with a pleated or gathered skirt. Price 30 cents. Size 36, as shown, requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material.

Misses' Dress, No. 9549, is cut in three sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years, and may be made with the panels plain or pleated. Price 30 cents. Size 16, as shown requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material.

Ladies' Dress, No. 9572, may be made with or without side tunic and is cut in seven sizes, 34 to 46 inches bust measure. Price 30 cents. Size 36, with side tunic, requires 3½ yards of 54-inch material.

Misses' Dress, No. 9569, is cut in three sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years, and may be made with or without a tunic. Price 30 cents. Size 16, as shown, requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material.



9549

9454
9367

9505



9562

9561



9543



9572



9408



9569

Any of these patterns may be obtained from a local McCall agent, or The McCall Company, Dept. G, 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.



Give Your Wife and Children the Same Comforts as Their City Friends

THOUSANDS of growing children throughout the rural sections are to-day enjoying better health. Hundreds of housewives are living a life free from hard work. Many a father is keeping his son on the farm and many a family is living a more happy and contented life because of the installation of a

Northern Electric POWER and LIGHT PLANT

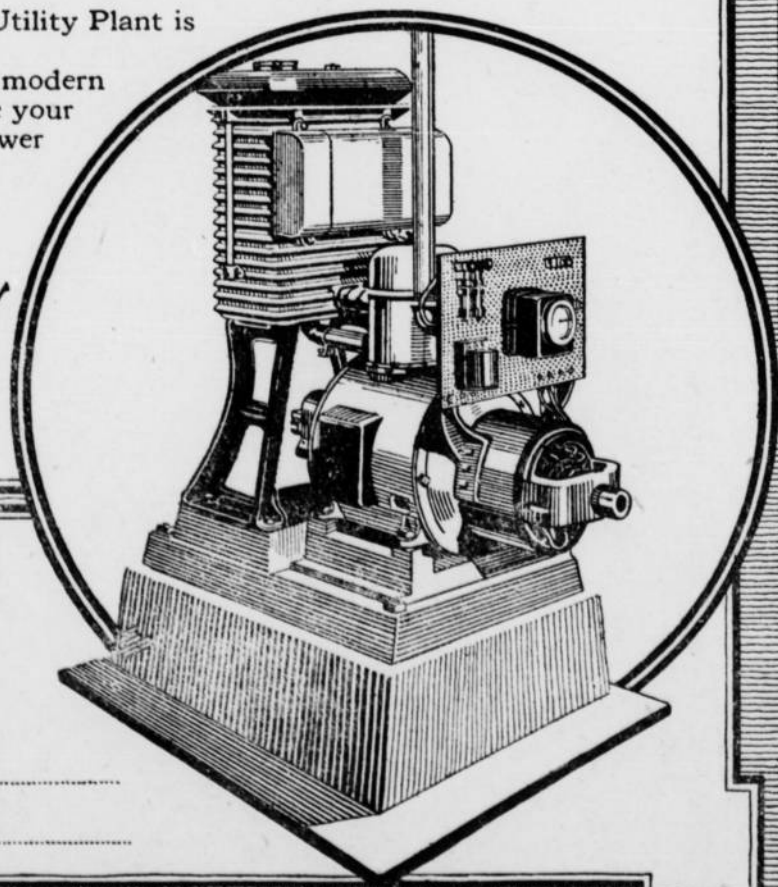
The Northern Electric Utility Plant not only benefits your household — it assures greater farm production. With electric light in your barns your livestock is better and more easily attended to. In their cleaner, brighter surroundings they are contented and thrive as never before. There is not a farmer or a farmer's family with a Northern Electric Power and Light Plant but who wonder how they formerly got along without it. The cost of a completely installed Northern Electric Utility Plant is trifling compared to what it gives and saves you. Let your wife and daughters enjoy all the labor saving of modern electrical devices. Protect your family's eyesight — give your household and the farm running water — equip a power dairy — do all this and more by electrifying your farm.

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Suggestions for the Housewife

Dainty Lingerie, Aprons, Etc.

Ladies' One-piece House Dress, No. 9559, is to be slipped on over the head and is cut in eight sizes, 34 to 48 inches, bust measure. Price 20 cents. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material and $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch contrasting material.

Ladies' Brassiere, No. 9518, is cut in nine sizes, 34 to 50 inches bust measure. Price 20 cents. The pattern provides for three styles, as shown, and transfer design, No. 9671, used on style No. 2, is 15 cents.

The ladies' and Misses' Apron, No. 9606, is cut in three sizes—small, 34 to 36 inches; medium 38 to 40 inches; large, 42 to 44 inches, bust measure. Price 25 cents.

The Ladies' Waist Linings, No. 9604, come in nine sizes, 34 to 50 inches bust measure. Price 25 cents. Size 36, with front closing, requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 32-inch material.

Ladies' and Misses' Japanese Kimona, No. 9407, has two styles of sleeves and is cut in three sizes—small, 34 to 36 inches; medium, 38 to 40 inches; large, 42 to 44 inches. Price 25 cents. The small size, as shown, requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch wide material and $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 18-inch wide material for bands.

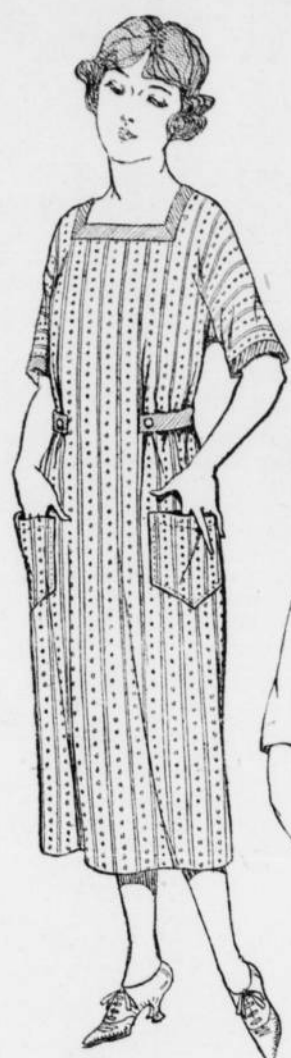
The Misses' and Girls' Envelope Chemise, No. 9579, is made in three sizes—small, 10 to 12 years; medium, 14 to 16 years; large, 18 to 20 years. Price 20 cents. The medium size requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 32-inch material.

The Ladies' One-piece Corset Cover, No. 8345, is cut in five sizes, 34 to 42 inches bust measure. Price 25 cents. Size 36 requires 1 yard of 36-inch material. Transfer pattern, No. 9646, comes in blue only. Price 15 cents. The pettibloomers, No. 9475, are suitable for ladies or misses, and may be cut in either two lengths and come in three sizes—small, 24 to 26 inches; medium, 28 to 30 inches; large, 32 to 34 inches, waist measure. Price 25 cents. Medium size, as shown, requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material.

The Ladies' House Dress, No. 9595, is cut in eight sizes, 34 to 48 inches bust measure. Price 30 cents. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material.

Ladies' and Misses' Kimona, No. 9287, has two styles of collar and is cut in three sizes—small, 34 to 36 inches; medium, 38 to 40 inches; large, 42 to 44 inches. Price 20 cents. Small size in one material requires $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch wide material.

Any of these patterns may be obtained from a local McCall agent, or The McCall Company, Dept. G, 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.



9559



9518



9606



9604



9467



9579

8345
9475

9595



9287

A Page for the Wee Ones, the Little Miss and the Baby



9357

9134



7440



9577



9389



7400



9190



9583



9556



9547



9158

9148

Boy's Bolero Suit, No. 9486, is cut in five sizes, 2 to 6 years. Price 20 cents. The blouse in size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 32-inch material. Bolero and trousers require $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material.

Boy's Middy or Sailor Suit, No. 9547, may be made with or without a yoke, has two styles of collar, knee trousers attached to an underbody. Price 25 cents. Is cut in six sizes, 2 to 8 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material, the underbody $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 32-inch material. The transfer design, No. 203, is priced 10 cents.

Child's Raglan Coat, No. 9357, may be smocked or shirred, and is cut in five sizes, 2 to 10 years. Price 25 cents. Size 4 requires 2 yards of 36-inch material. Smocking pattern, No. 690, may be had in blue or yellow. Price 15 cents.

Child's Raglan Coat, No. 9134, is cut in five sizes, 2 to 10 years. Price 20 cents. Size 8 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material.

The Child's Pajamas, No. 7440, are suitable for either a boy or girl, and may be made with or without the collar. They are cut in seven sizes, 2 to 14 years. Price 15 cents. Size 8 requires, as shown, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 27-inch material.

Infant's Slip and Gertrude Petticoat, No. 9577, is cut in one size only. Price 20 cents. The slip requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 27-inch material, and the transfer design, No. 741, used thereon, comes in blue only. Price 10 cents. The petticoat requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 27-inch material, and the transfer design, No. 702, is priced 15 cents.

The Girl's Tam, No. 9389, may be made shirred, as illustrated, or in eight sections. Price 20 cents. They come in two sizes—small, 2, 4 and 6 years; large, 8, 10 and 12 years.

The Child's Coat and Cap, No. 7400, price 15 cents, is cut in four sizes, 6 months to 3 years. The coat has two styles of sleeve, and size 1, as shown, requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material. Transfer pattern, No. 632, is priced at 15 cents.

The Child's Dress, No. 9190, is cut in five sizes, 6 months to 6 years. Price 20 cents. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 32-inch material.

The Child's Apron Dress, No. 9583, may be slipped on over the head, and has kimono sleeves. It is cut in six sizes, 2 to 10 years. Price 20 cents. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 32 or 36-inch material.

The Child's One-piece Dress, No. 9556, is slashed on the shoulders and slipped over the head. It is cut in six sizes, 1 to six years. Price 20 cents. Size 4, as shown, requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material. Long sleeves are provided in pattern. The transfer design, No. 949, is 15 cents.

The Little Boy's Middy Suit, No. 9547, in this group, is another view of the suit shown above. The transfer design used thereon, No. 164, is 10 cents.

Girl's Dress, No. 9148, is cut in five sizes, 6 to 14 years. Price 20 cents. Size 8 requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material. The transfer design, No. 993, comes in yellow only. Price 20 cents.

Girl's Dress, No. 9158, is cut in five sizes, 6 to 14 years. Price 20 cents. Size 8, with long sleeves, requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 36-inch material.

Any of these patterns may be obtained from a local McCall agent, or The McCall Company, Dept. G, 70 Bond Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

How We Solved the Clothes Problem in Our Family

By Irene Stevenson

Illustration by EDWARD A. POUCHER



EVER since I can remember I have longed to have distinctive, becoming clothes. Every girl does, I think. But most of us find it difficult to have them in these days of soaring prices. A year ago I found the way, not only to have pretty, attractive dresses and other things for myself, but to a solution of the clothes problem in our family.

What is more, I have found the way to make more money than I ever expected to earn. Altogether my discovery has meant so much to our happiness and success that I am sure other women and girls will be interested in hearing about it.

Soon after leaving school, I started to work as a clerk in an office downtown. There were four of us, Ted, my ten-year-old brother; "Sister," just six, mother and myself. We had practically nothing but my meagre wage, and this, with the small income father had left us, provided funds enough to just about pay for our rent and food. There was never any money left for clothes. We wore our old ones as long as they would stand it and then called upon the village dressmaker to make us just the simplest kind of clothes, so her bill would be as small as possible.

Well, one night after the children were in bed, mother and I had a serious discussion of our finances. We decided that I could help by learning to make my own clothes. Neither of us knew anything to speak of about sewing. I remember my first attempt was on a little summer dress for myself. Just the other night, I was looking at a picture of myself in that dress. Well—the clothes I make now are *different*.

At the time, though, I felt pleased and mother and I were convinced that we could save quite a little if I became the family dressmaker. So I tried—evenings after I had finished my day's work. But soon my troubles began! I became so discouraged by my mistakes and the ludicrous garments I made that I told mother I would surely have to take at least a few lessons. But when we canvassed the possibilities for getting the necessary help and instruction, the outlook was gloomy indeed.

I couldn't possibly give up my position and leave home to learn how to make our clothes—we could scarcely get along as it was. We simply *had* to have the little money I was bringing home each week. And there seemed to be no other way.

Then just when I was most discouraged, some-

thing happened—it seems to me the *only* thing that *could* have happened to change the situation and make possible more happiness and success and independence than I had dared to dream.

Like most girls interested in dress, I read several fashion magazines. And in one of them, I found the solution of my problem. The picture first caught my attention. And the story was about a girl just like myself who had been unable to take her rightful place because her clothes were not like those of other girls she knew.

But she had quickly learned right in her own home, during spare time, through an institute of domestic arts and science, how to make just the kind of dresses and hats she had always wanted.

It was so true to life, so much like my own case, that I read every word and mother agreed with me that it was surely worth finding out about, at least.

So I wrote the Woman's Institute and asked how I could learn to make our clothes.

The information I received was a revelation to me. The Institute offered just the opportunity I needed, so I joined at once and took up dressmaking.

I could scarcely wait until my first lesson came and when I found it on the table at home a few nights later, I carried it upstairs and read it as eagerly as if it had been a love-letter.

Nothing could be more practical and interesting and complete than this wonderful course. There are more than 2,000 illustrations, making every step perfectly plain, and the language is so simple and direct that a child could understand every word of it.

The work begins with the very simplest stitches and seams, taking nothing for granted, and proceeds by logical steps to the making of the most elaborate gowns and suits.

Almost at once I began making actual garments—that's another delightful thing about the course. Why, I made a beautiful waist for mother after my third lesson! And in just a little while I was making all our clothes with no difficulty whatever.

Of course, as a member I had an opportunity to learn a great deal about the Institute and its work. It's perfectly wonderful what this great school is doing for women and girls all over the world! You see, it makes no difference where you live, because all the instruction is carried on by mail. And it is no disadvantage if you are employed during the day or have household duties that occupy most of your time, because you can devote as much or as little time to the work as you wish, and just whenever it is convenient. This has made it possible for women of all ages and in all circumstances to take the Institute's courses.

I soon learned to copy models I saw in the shop windows, on the street, and in fashion magazines. Every step was so clearly explained that the things

I had always thought only a professional dressmaker could do were perfectly easy for me!

But the biggest thing my Woman's Institute training taught me was the secret of distinctive dress—what colors and fabrics are most appropriate for different types of women, how to develop style and add those little touches that make clothes distinctively becoming.

Well, when I found I was getting along so splendidly, I decided to do more than make just my own clothes. I saw that I could turn my study to further profit.

It wasn't long before my dresses attracted the attention of the best-dressed people. I called on several women who for years had gone to expensive city shops for their clothes. They welcomed my suggestion that I could create the kind of clothes they wanted and save them money besides.

The very first afternoon one woman gave me an order. I worked like mad on that dress! When it was finished she was so delighted she gave me two more orders—one a tailored suit. From that time on, it was easy.

In less than six months from the night I first read about the Woman's Institute, I had given up my position at the office and had more dressmaking than I could possibly do alone. Mother, who had been deeply interested from the start, learned a great deal and helped me. But I had to get first one, then two, women to do the plain sewing. Now I am planning to move my shop from home to a business block in town.

Of course, our own clothes problems are a thing of the past. The dresses mother and I wear are always admired, the children have an abundance of attractive clothes and there is no more worrying about money. My income is large enough to make us very comfortable indeed.

To any woman who wants to make her own clothes or take up dressmaking as a profession, my advice is: Write the Woman's Institute and ask about their work. More than 65,000 delighted members have proved that you can easily and quickly learn at home, in spare time, to make all your own and your children's clothes, or prepare for success in dressmaking or millinery as a business.

It costs you nothing to find out all about the Woman's Institute and what it can do for you. Just send a letter, post card or the coupon below, and you will receive—without obligation—by return mail, the full story of this great school that has brought the happiness of having dainty, becoming clothes, savings almost too good to be true, and the joy of being independent in a successful business to women and girls all over the world.

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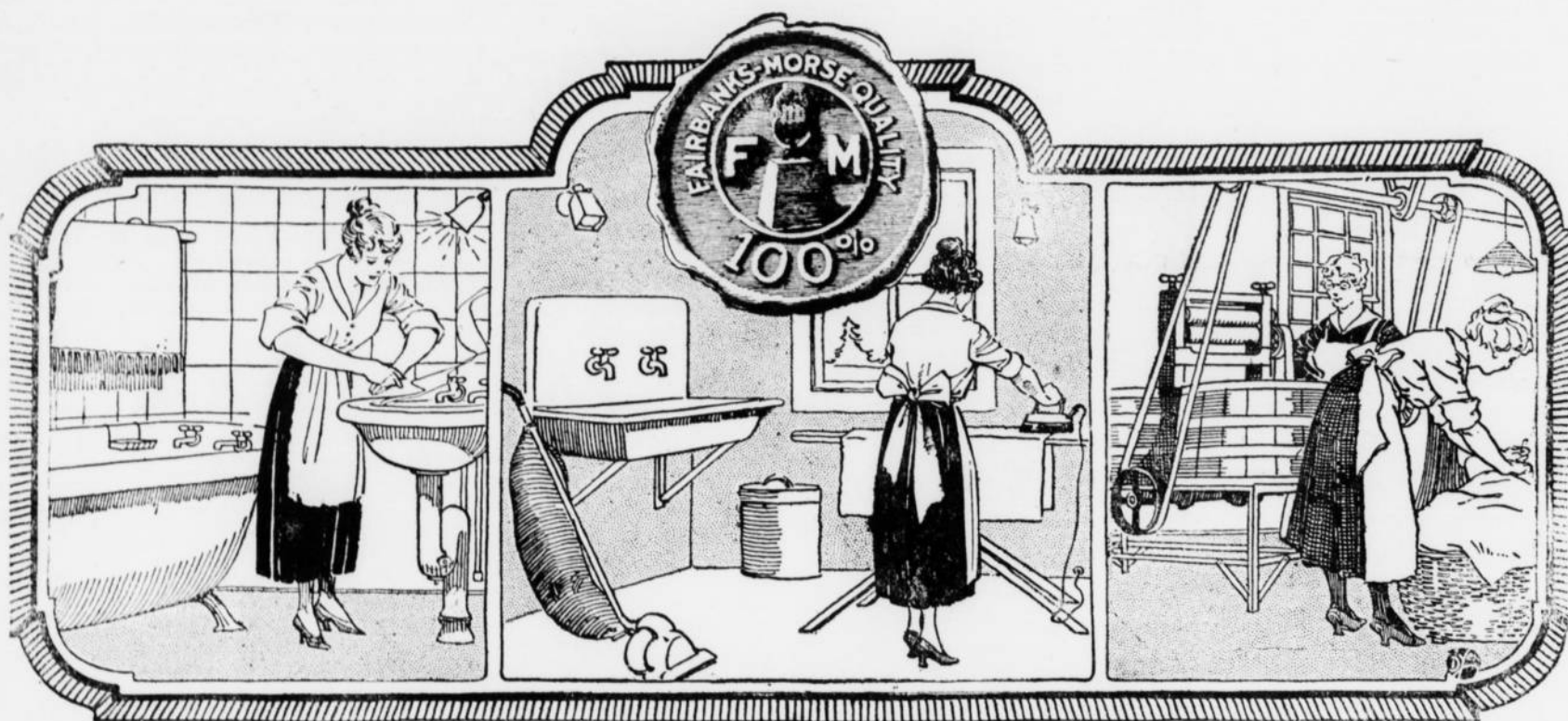
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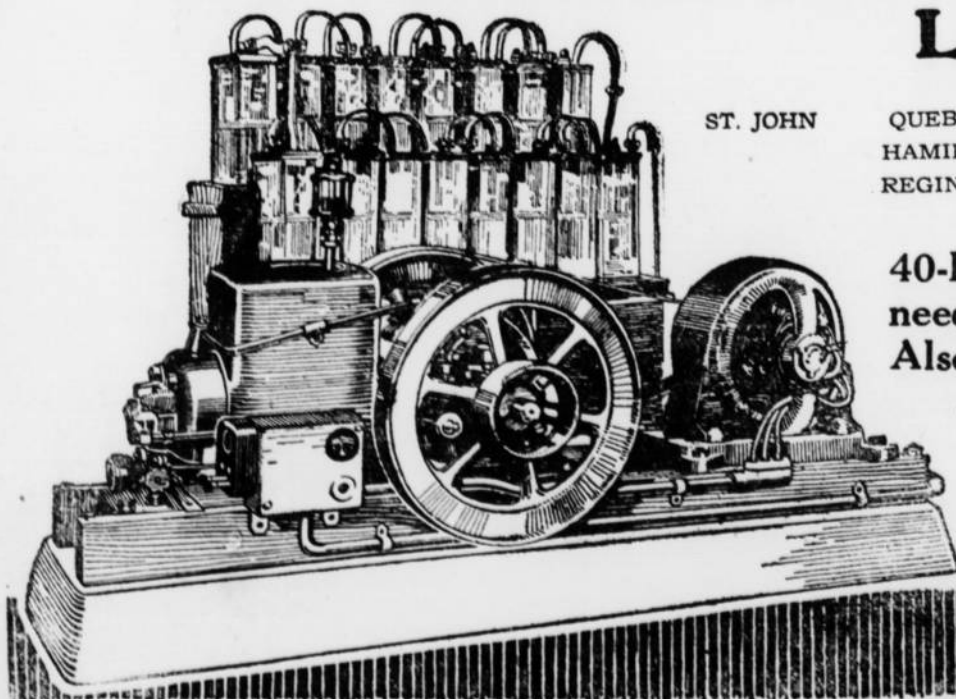
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Scions of a New-Old Art

*The Women Who Direct the Home Economics Courses in
our Colleges—By Mary P. McCallum*



Mrs. Ethel Brittain Rutter
University of Saskatchewan

THE introducing of Home Economics as a formal course of studies in any of our colleges is easily within the memory of most of us. In all Canadian colleges where Home Economics has a place, the course is still in the formative stage. In Saskatchewan the degree course has not yet been inaugurated, while in Alberta the first degree class will not graduate until next year. Manitoba has graduated three classes. MacDonald Institute, Guelph, is the oldest established college of Home Economics, but Guelph has no degree course.

Miss Mary U. Watson, who has for many years been head of the Home Economics courses at Guelph, should have a place in any story about the directors of the courses, but Miss Watson has recently retired from Guelph and is enjoying a well-earned vacation. Miss Watson was the pioneer in this work in Canada, and is inseparably linked with the progress the movement here may make.

Miss Mary Kelso has charge of the work in the Manitoba Agricultural College, and under her management is fast taking a premier place. Miss Kelso is in spirit and actuality of the prairie country. She was born on a farm in the Russell district, and attended public and high school in the village of Russell, driving a distance of four miles summer and winter. After attending Normal School, Miss Kelso spent several years teaching in the rural, town, and city schools in Manitoba. During a portion of this time she had complete charge of her home and an invalid father, an added responsibility that has given her a very practical under-

standing of the homemakers' problems. Later, Miss Kelso took the two-year diploma course at MacDonald Institute, Guelph, and accepted a position as director of Home Economics in the public, high and normal schools of Brandon, from which position she came to the M.A.C.

Mrs. Ethel Brittain Rutter, of the University of Saskatchewan, is a daughter of the late John Brittain, D.Sc., professor of nature study at MacDonald College. She is a graduate of MacDonald College, winning the James W. Robertson gold medal for general proficiency. After holding the position of head of the department of foods and cookery at MacDonald College for seven years, she went, three and a half years ago, to start the work in Home Economics at the University of Saskatchewan. She is assisted by Miss Edith Patrick, of Yorkton, a B.A. from Toronto University and an M.A. from Columbia. The University of Saskatchewan has not yet established its degree work, but Mrs. Rutter is hopeful that this may be done next year. In the meantime the college is concentrating on a short course to qualify teachers for public school work, a very pressing need at this time in that province.

Miss Olive Cruikshank is successor to Miss Watson at Guelph. She graduated from Toronto University in 1914 in



Above: Miss Mary Kelso, Manitoba Agricultural College. To left: Miss Olive Cruikshank, MacDonald Institute, Guelph. Below: Miss Mabel Patrick, University of Alberta.



honor Household Science. For some time she was director of Household Science at Regina College, later taking a position on the staff of the M.A.C. as dietician and instructor in institutional management. Miss Cruikshank begins her

work at Guelph with this school year.

Miss Mabel Patrick, of the University of Alberta, is a sister of Miss Edith Patrick, and is also an honor graduate in Household Science of Toronto University. Miss Patrick was one of the instructors in the M.A.C. for three years, and left there to organize and direct the work in the Alberta University. Miss Patrick, when interviewed, stated that the work in Alberta is divided into two courses, a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, and the other a three-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Household Economics.

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The New Dentistry

Dentistry, Like Everything Else that Marks Progress, Changes Its Theories and Methods—By Florence Randal Livesay

A LITTLE girl of three was restlessly waiting for her mother's turn for a dentist's attention. "If you don't stop being so fidgety, I'll tell the dentist to come and pull out all your teeth," cried the foolish but pain-exasperated mother. "Will he pull all my teeth if I don't move from this sofa?" "No, he won't touch you there." (Won't it be easy to get that child into a dentist's chair later on? All because the mother took the easiest way, and said something that was not true.) But as I progressed from dentist to dentist, I reminded myself of the ignorant child, and I wanted to cling to my sofa. There would seem to be ogres about, against whom I was warned. "They will pull out all your teeth!" "But I thought dentists nowadays tried to save your teeth?" I cried in my bewilderment, "won't they treat teeth any more?"



"We'll save the teeth of the coming generation, anyway," one radical said.

"Goodness no!" There came a chorus. "No one kills a nerve these days. Every dead tooth is a suspicious tooth, and the new dentistry will have none of it in your mouth. Off with its head."

The other day I read in the paper that Oregon physicians, in convention assembled, agreed that "operations for appendicitis were going out of style," as the head line on the news item put it. They said there had been too many cases of removal of the appendix, when a saner diagnosis would have said "complicated, or unusual forms of stomach-ache." Well, there's hope for the world if they will admit what a great many everyday people have known for some time.

There is some danger of the radical new dentistry going a little too far in its animosity towards dead teeth. To one who, like myself, had been going for years to a dentist intent on "saving teeth," the sudden fire and fury of a raging discussion was interesting. It began for me when I sent a friend to the old and experienced dentist above mentioned, who promptly extracted five teeth which she had expected would have been given "treatment." "We are not doing it any more," he said, as she expostulated. "I don't know what trouble I may have been laying up for some old patients of mine when I doctored their teeth. A bad tooth may not give any trouble for twenty years. Then an X-ray film, if it catches the offender, will show what a menace it has suddenly become. The X-ray does show most things, but perhaps in twenty per cent. of the cases it does not make clear the progress of insidious disease. I believe in taking no chances. I've thrown overboard all my old theories in the light of advanced science."

But this, on the other hand, is the dictum of a "moderate" dentist, one who is afraid of rashness in his profession, and who would wish dentists to be very cautious in the matter of wholesale tooth extraction. "In the last six months we have learned a great deal, and we shall learn more in the next six. I have studied the subject pretty thor-

oughly and while acknowledging, as all must do, that many diseases originate with bad teeth, I would not extract unless the general health of the patient was known to be affected. Just as there are extremists in medicine who

are carried away with every "wind of doctrine," so in dentistry.

One of our noted western dentists made a recent tour of the States, and discovered that there was a wide difference of opinion in the various centres as to the radical extraction of teeth that would formerly have been treated. The Mayo brothers, of Rochester, advise extraction where films show any trouble. In the Eastern States authorities on the subjects are more conservative. There is a danger that the wave of extraction may affect many people who might be termed "victims" of a revolution in the dentistry methods. On the other hand, we who are "mod-

erates" should, in my opinion, be quite ruthless when the patient is suffering in any way from diseases that may be traced to the teeth. That factor in the case should first of all be eliminated. When there are disquieting symptoms, go to an X-ray establishment, a dentist's. His charge probably will be, for the entire set, ten dollars, lessened in proportion if only a few teeth are photographed.

Personally, I am sure that the new-dentist-ogre "won't pull out all your teeth," if you go to him in time. "We'll save the teeth of the coming generation, anyway," said one radical to me, even while the sign of the Pioneers Rampant he held over my own head. It was meant to be a consoling thought. And if the parents of children only take it to heart, the latter will indeed be saved, by the science which is ever learning.

An authority in Eastern Canada said in conversation with me on the subject: "The doctrine of focal infection has ranged its way from appendix to tonsils and teeth. Within the last few years the doctrine of extraction of 'dead' teeth (so called), and the wholesale removal of suspected teeth has been carried to extremes, especially in sections of the United States, and very many victims have found that they have been experimented on only, that the systematic conditions remained which they had hoped would be at once removed by teeth extraction. For twenty years the researches made by students of dentistry were scoffed at, tending to show that the teeth were not simply so many pegs in the mouth, but were part of the body's circulating system. This theory is now generally accepted, but teeth are not responsible for some ailments which the extremists would have us believe. There is a much more hopeful outlook today, and one point I wish you would emphasize, as there is great misconception on the subject by physicians as well as by the general public. The 'dead' tooth from which the pulp has been removed and the nerve extracted may be perfectly healthy, obtaining, as it does, nourishment from surrounding tissues."

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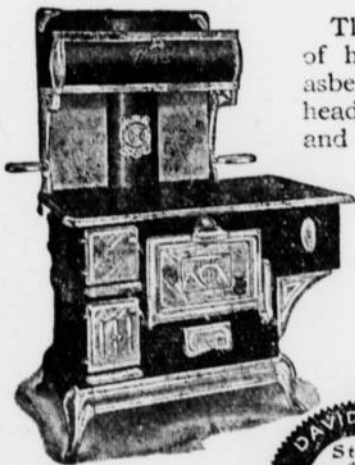
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Cooking up the Squash Family

*"What moistens the lip, and what brightens the eye?
What calls back the past like the rich pumpkin pie?"—Whittier.*

WE, in Canada, use too little of pumpkin, squash and vegetable marrow, which are members of the squash family. The gourd is also considered to be a cousin, but it is not generally used as food, unless nothing better can be found.

Scholars tell us that pumpkin was known and used in England as early as 1570, having been introduced from the East. This vegetable was not only utilized on the table but was also given to cattle and hogs as fodder. The Pilgrim Fathers, who were accustomed to eating pumpkin in the Old Land, found that it was also used by the North American Indians. In fact, pumpkin seems to have been such a common article of diet that an early rhymster, in cataloguing New England's Annoyances, declares:

"We have pumpkins at morning and pumpkins at noon.

If it were not for pumpkins we should be undone."

Pumpkin was prepared as an independent dish by baking or stewing, or else a paste of the mashed vegetable was used to give an added touch to the true southern Johnny cake. It was sometimes kept ready for use in the shape of long strips that had been dried by the fire; or in a mass that had first been stewed and then dried in the old-fashioned brick ovens. Zealous spirits even extracted a poor kind of syrup out of the vegetable. The noblest product manufactured from the pumpkin was, of course, the pumpkin pie which was sung by Whittier.

If there is to be more of this class of food consumed by Canadians it is necessary for homemakers to know something of its food value, in order to use it intelligently.

As pumpkins, squashes and vegetable marrows are mostly water, they cannot be said to be very nutritious. Nevertheless they are most valuable if used frequently in the diet. The very fact that they contain so much water is an advantage as considerable water is needed every day by the human machine. Squash, for instance, contains a certain amount of bone-building material called calcium which is needed for making good bone and teeth. There is also some iron present which is used by the body in making good red blood. Then again the squash and its relations contain a large percentage of woody material that exercises the muscles of the digestive system, thus eliminating to a great extent the use of medicines.

Below are several recipes illustrating various uses for the various members of the squash family.

N.B.—In your zeal for using more of this class of food, O homemakers, do not forget to save a pumpkin or two for the children's hallowe'en party.

Fried Squash—1

Wash and cut in one-half inch slices. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, dip in crumbs, egg, and crumbs again. Fry in hot fat and drain. Serve hot.

Fried Squash—2

Wash, pare and cut in very thin slices. Sprinkle slices with salt and pile on a plate. Cover with a weighted plate to squeeze out the juice and let stand one and one-half hours. Dredge with flour, and fry in a shallow frying pan in fat until crisp and brown.

Steamed Squash

Cut in pieces, remove seeds and stringy portion and pare. Place in a steamer and cook 30 minutes or until soft over boiling water. Mash and season with salt, pepper and butter. If the squash is lack-

ing in sweetness add a small quantity of sugar.

Squash Croquettes

Press through a sieve two cups baked squash. Add one tablespoon fat, half teaspoon salt, quarter teaspoon pepper and yolk of one egg. Form into croquettes of any shape, roll in beaten egg and then in bread crumbs. Fry in deep fat and drain on brown paper. Serve on a hot platter and garnish with fresh vegetables or pickles.

Baked Squash—1

Wash, cut in pieces three or four inches square. Remove seeds, place in greased baking dish with a cover. Bake in a hot oven 45 minutes or until soft. Serve in shell with butter salt and pepper.

Boiled Squash

Wash, squash and cut in thick slices or quarters. Cook 20 minutes in boiling salted water or until soft. Turn into a cheesecloth placed over a colander. Drain and wring in cheesecloth. Mash and season with salt, pepper and butter.

Boiled Squash

Prepare as for steamed squash. Cook in boiling salted water. Drain, mash and season. Unless squash is very dry it is much better steamed than boiled.

Baked Squash—2

Cut squash in half, remove seeds and stringy portion. Place in a baking dish, cover and bake two hours, or until soft, in a slow oven. Remove from shell or skin, mash and season.

Canned Squash or Pumpkin

Remove skins and seeds and cut into convenient sections. Blanch three minutes. Cold dip. Pack closely in hot, air-tight jars. Fill with boiling water. Add one level teaspoon salt per quart. Place rubbers and caps in position, not tight. Cook in the boiler for two hours after the water boils hard. Keep the water boiling hard the whole time. Remove jars and seal completely.

Vegetable Marrow Marmalade

1 marrow	equal	Root ginger
Sugar	parts	1 quart apple juice
2 lemons		

Peel marrow, remove seeds and cut into small pieces. Soak in cold water 12 hours. Drain. Sprinkle one pound of the sugar over the marrow and let stand overnight. Add the rest of the sugar, apple juice, and rind of the lemons, in the morning. Bruise the root ginger, place in cheesecloth bag and add it to the fruit. Boil the mixture until the marrow is clear and the juice is thick. The amount of ginger used varies with the taste and size of the marrow. Without considerable flavoring marrow jam is inclined to be tasteless. This makes a delicious jam and at the same time it is comparatively cheap.

Pumpkins

Pumpkins are boiled or steamed the same as squash, but require longer cooking in order to soften them. They are principally used for making pies. The Kershaw pumpkin is the best for pies, but any kind can be used.

Pumpkin Pie—1

The following recipe is a sufficient quantity for three pies:

4 cups milk	1 tablespoon butter
3 cups cooked pumpkin	2 teaspoons cinnamon
4 eggs	2 teaspoons ground ginger
2 cups sugar	

Heat the milk in the double boiler and add the sugar and butter. Press the pumpkin through a strainer before measuring or use canned pumpkin. Add it to the mixture and sprinkle in the spices. Beat the eggs until light and combine them with the pumpkin. Line a pie plate with pie crust, pour in the mixture and bake in a moderate oven until set.

Pumpkin Pie—2

4 cups pumpkin
 1½ teaspoon salt
 1½ cup sugar
 1½ teaspoon ginger

1½ teaspoon cinnamon
 1½ teaspoon nutmeg
 3 eggs
 1 cup milk

Mix in the order given, pour into tins lined with pie crust and bake in a moderate oven until firm.

Squash Pie—1

1½ cups strained squash
 1½ cup sugar
 1½ teaspoon salt
 7-8 cup milk

1½ teaspoon cinnamon, ginger, nutmeg or
 1½ teaspoon lemon extract
 1 egg

Mix sugar, salt and spice or extract and add squash. Beat egg slightly and add milk gradually. Combine both mixtures. Bake in one crust in a moderate oven until set.

Pumpkin or Squash Tapioca Pudding

2 cups canned pumpkin
 1½ cup sugar
 1½ cups milk
 ¾ cup minute tapioca

1 teaspoon cinnamon
 1 teaspoon salt
 1½ teaspoon ginger

Mix all the ingredients together and cook in the double boiler until tapioca is transparent and tender. Serve hot or very cold with milk or cream. If a meringue is preferred, two stiffly-beaten egg whites to which two tablespoons of sugar have been added, may be spread over the top. The pudding may be placed in the oven to brown the meringue and is served hot without milk or cream.

Pumpkin or Squash Croquettes

2 cups canned pumpkin
 ½ cup crumbs
 1½ cup finely-chopped celery

3 tablespoons finely-chopped onion
 1 teaspoon salt
 ¾ teaspoon pepper

Mix ingredients thoroughly. Mold into croquettes, roll in crumbs, eggs and crumbs. Brown in very hot, deep fat.

Pumpkin Pones

2 cups canned pumpkin
 1 cup corn meal
 1 cup crumbs

1 teaspoon salt
 ¼ cup molasses
 Slices of bacon

Mix ingredients thoroughly. Form into long, thin cakes. Wrap each in a thin slice of bacon, fasten with a tooth pick and bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven.

Indian Pudding With Pumpkin or Squash

½ cup corn meal
 2 cups boiling water
 1 cup canned pumpkin
 ¼ cup molasses
 2 cups milk

1½ teaspoon of salt
 1½ teaspoon ginger
 1½ teaspoon cinnamon
 1½ tablespoon fat

Cook the corn meal in the boiling water for five minutes. Add the rest of the ingredients, pour into a greased pie dish and bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

Pumpkin or Squash Pudding

1 cup canned pumpkin
 1 cup white sauce
 ½ cup molasses
 1½ teaspoon salt
 1½ teaspoon cinnamon
 1½ teaspoon ginger

1½ teaspoon nutmeg
 1½ teaspoon allspice
 2 eggs
 1 cup seedless raisins
 2 tablespoons sugar

Separate the whites and yolks of eggs. Mix all the ingredients except the whites and sugar. Bake in a slow oven until firm and cover with meringue made of two stiffly-beaten whites and two meringues. Brown in a hot oven.

Squash Candy

1 cup squash
 1½ cups sugar
 2 tablespoons butter
 1 orange

1 lemon
 1½ teaspoon grated nutmeg
 1 cup chopped nuts

Boil first three ingredients together until a hard ball is formed in cold water. Add juice, grated rinds of fruit, nutmeg and nut meats and pour on to a greased plate.

Pumpkin Puff

1 cup pumpkin
 1 cup mashed potato
 2 eggs

1 cup milk
 Salt and pepper
 1 tablespoon fat

Mix ingredients and bake in a hot oven until firm.

Squash Stuffed and Baked With Bacon

Boil two tender squash in their skins until nearly done. Cut out a piece from the top of one for a cover. Then remove the pulp from the centre to leave a thin shell. Remove the rind from the second and any coarse seeds present in either squash. Mash all the pulp and season with salt, pepper and a little butter and fill the shell. Roll up slices of bacon and secure them with toothpicks. Place squash on a baking dish and arrange pieces of bacon around it. Bake until the bacon is brown, replace top onto squash and serve immediately.

Vegetable Marrows

Marrows can be served in any of the ways that are given for pumpkin and squash and are delicious, especially if eaten when young.

Uses For Pumpkin and Squash Left-Overs

Add left-over canned pumpkin or squash to any recipe for griddle cakes with good results.

Cook any left-over pumpkin or squash and a few raisins in the apple sauce and spice well. This is a welcome addition to this ever popular dish.

Use canned pumpkin or squash in a baked rice pudding for a change in flavor and appearance.

Add left-over canned pumpkin or squash to the Christmas pudding. It adds flavor.

Scalloped pumpkin or squash is delicious sprinkled with crumbs and grated cheese.

Place the usual pumpkin pie filling in a greased pie dish, without a crust. Bake in a moderate oven, with pie dish standing in a pan of hot water, until the mixture is firm.

A delicious tart filling may be made from pumpkin or squash by adding a few crumbs, sweetening and lemon extract.

In any recipe for cake where mashed potato is used, canned pumpkin or squash may be substituted and will give a characteristic flavor. Canned pumpkin or squash can be added to a cream filling for cakes to advantage. It is necessary to season it with spices.

Cooked squash can be used as a part of the liquid when making muffins and will make an especially good flavor.

Canned pumpkin or squash added to a lemon pie filling is delicious and will be welcomed as a change.

Storing Pumpkin or Squash

If provided with a warm, dry cellar, certain varieties of these vegetables may keep all winter. Some of the best varieties do not keep well, and even the best keepers, when not properly housed, begin to decay in December or January. It is then necessary to can these vegetables in order to save them. If a limited number of jars is available, it is a good plan to fill them all with other vegetables during the summer and upon the approach of frost, to gather the pumpkins and bring them indoors. By the time the squash has commenced to spoil, enough jars to hold them will be empty. In this way a supply of jars will be made to do double service.

Drying the Squash Family

Pumpkins which are of the firm, solid-fleshed varieties will yield a more highly-flavored dried product. The vegetable is cut into strips two inches wide and peeled, the seeds are removed and the strips are cut across into pieces about one-half inch in thickness. The pieces are dipped into hot water for three to six minutes. They are then spread out on trays in a cool oven and are gradually dried but are not allowed to become brittle.

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Pope of Rome,
I'd have Christmas pudding every day I
dined at home.
All the world should have a piece;
Next morning for my breakfast I would
have it fried again." —Leigh Hunt

It is easily seen that the distinguished gentleman who wrote the above words did not live in the twentieth century when prices are high and when scientific nutrition has become an everyday topic. Most of us cannot afford to have the old-time plum puddings except on high days and holy days, and everyone who conscientiously tries to provide a balanced ration for the family knows that rich fare should not be eaten too frequently.

In this land of plenty, the tendency with a number of people is to eat too heartily. They have good appetites and frequently eat too much of the more concentrated foods. This is particularly noticeable at Christmas time. Doctors say that there are very few sick people at Yuletide, but after the New Year's festivities are over the rush begins. Many Christmas menus consist of turkey (or duck), one or two vegetables, cranberry sauce, gravy, plum pudding, mince pies, candies of various kinds, assorted nuts, fruit, bread and butter, and often Christmas cake. A meal of that kind is not well balanced and those partaking of it either would not be able to do justice to it, or in doing so would overwork their digestive systems. True hospitality does not consist in having an overloaded table. Below are suggested menus for Christmas dinners.

1
Roast Turkey Cranberry Jelly
Home Canned Peas Boiled Potatoes
Plum Pudding
Bread and Butter
Mints
Coffee

2
Roast Goose Apple Sauce
Home Canned Corn Mashed Potatoes
Mince Pies
Mixed Bon Bons
Bread and Butter
Tea

3
Roast Duck Currant Jelly
Creamed Cauliflower Baked Potatoes
English Plum Pudding
Bread and Butter
Chocolate Caramels
Coffee

Preparation of a Fruit Cake

In mixing a fruit cake care should be taken to cream the shortening and sugar thoroughly in order to obtain a fine grain. Fruit when added to a light cake is floured to prevent it from settling to the bottom. This is unnecessary when making a dark cake, as the fruit is added directly after the sugar. Unseeded raisins have the best flavor of all but they naturally take longer to prepare than those that are bought already seeded. To seed raisins. Wet the tips of fingers in a cup of warm water. Then break the skins with the fingers or cut with a sharp vegetable knife in order to remove seeds. Currants bought in bulk need thorough cleaning. First roll them in a little flour, which helps to remove the dust, wash in cold water, drain, spread on a platter to dry, and cover with cheese cloth to keep off the dust. It is a good plan to commence the preparation of fruit for Christmas cooking, early, as it is often a tedious job if left to the last.

Baking of Fruit Cake

The secret of success in cooking a fruit cake lies in a long slow baking. In order to ensure even "firing" the oven should be thoroughly heated from one-half to

three-quarters of an hour before the cake goes in. When it is ready for baking the heat is reduced to a very moderate temperature. Pans for baking fruit cake should not be too deep or it will be found difficult to thoroughly cook the centre. Greased paper is used to line the pans. If the oven is hotter at the bottom than it is at the top three or four layers of greased paper should be used. In order to make sure if a fruit cake is done, it should be tested by pressing the surface with the tip of the finger. If it is firm to the touch and if it follows the finger back into place, the baking is finished. Icing on fruit cakes is unnecessary and only adds to the richness and expense of the food.

Mince meat should be put away in covered crocks or in sealers.

Dark Fruit Cake

1/2 cup shortening	3/4 cup raisins, seeded
3/4 cup brown sugar	and cut in pieces
	1/4 cup currants
	1/2 cup citron, thinly
	sliced, and cut
	in strips
	1/2 cup molasses
	2 eggs
	1/2 cup milk
	2 cups flour
	1/2 teaspoon soda
	1 teaspoon cinna-
	mon
	1/2 teaspoon allspice
	1/4 teaspoon cloves
	1/4 teaspoon lemon
	extract

Cream shortening, add sugar slowly and continue beating. Add the fruit and mix well. Beat the eggs until light and add to the mixture. Sift the dry ingredients together and add them alternately with the milk to the batter, beating well



Making Christmas Puddings

between each addition. Bake in deep cake pans lined with paper for one and one-quarter hours.

Sun-maid Fruit Cake

1 cup shortening	1/2 cup thinly cut lemon
2 cups sugar	or orange peel
6 eggs	1/2 cup blanched al-
1/2 cup milk	monds
1 1/2 cups seeded raisins	1/2 cup seedless raisins
1/2 cup thinly sliced	1/2 teaspoon grated nut-
figs	meg
1/2 cup thinly sliced	1 teaspoon cinnamon
citron	3 teaspoons baking
1/2 cup canned cherries	powder
3 1/2 cups flour	

Cream sugar and shortening thoroughly. Add the well-beaten yolks of eggs and beat again. Sprinkle half cup of flour over the fruit and add it to the mixture. Sift all the dry ingredients together and add them alternately with the milk, beating well. At the last fold in stiffly-beaten whites of eggs. Line pans with three thicknesses of paper. Place in a moderate oven and bake one and a half to two hours.

Fruit Cake

2 cups shortening	1/2 teaspoon cloves
2 cups sugar	1/2 teaspoon nutmeg
2 pounds raisins	1/2 teaspoon allspice
2 pounds currants	2 cups molasses
1/2 pound mixed peel	1 cup sour milk
1/2 pound blanched	1 1/2 teaspoons baking
almonds	soda
6 eggs	2 tablespoons vanilla
1/2 teaspoon cinnamon	

Cream sugar and shortening. Add the fruit, molasses, and then well-beaten eggs. Mix and sift the dry ingredients and add them alternately with the sour milk.

Mince Meat

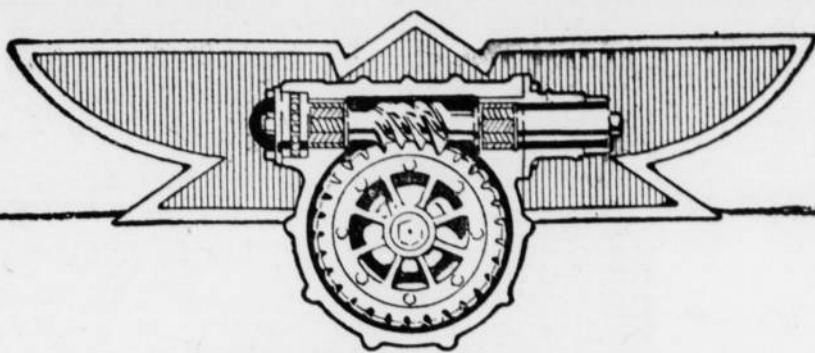
1 cup chopped apple	1 cup sugar
1/2 cup seeded and	1 teaspoon cinnamon
chopped raisins	1/2 teaspoon cloves
1/2 cup currants	1/2 nutmeg, grated
1/4 cup shortening	1/4 teaspoon mace
1 tablespoon molasses	1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon boiled	1 cup chopped meat
cider	

Mix together all the ingredients except the meat. Add enough stock in which meat was cooked to moisten the mixture. Heat gradually to the boiling point and simmer one hour. Then add cooked meat and cook the whole mixture 15 minutes more.

Thanksgiving Mince Meat

4 pounds beef, chopped	1 pint molasses
fine	2 quarts cider
1 peck green apples,	1/4 cup salt
chopped	1 tablespoon cinnamon
2 pounds currants	2 nutmegs, grated
4 pounds raisins	1 teaspoon cloves
1 pound citron, shaved	1 teaspoon allspice
thin	1 teaspoon pepper
1 pound brown sugar	1 cup suet, chopped fine

Mix all the ingredients together and



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cook until the apple is done. One-half cup rose water makes a nice addition if it is obtainable.

Manitoba Mince Meat

4 cups meat, chopped fine	3 pounds raisins
2 cups suet, shaved fine	6 tablespoons cinnamon
4 tart apples	4 tablespoons cloves
2 cups brown sugar	2 nutmegs, grated
2 cups molasses	2 glasses apple jelly
3 pounds currants	

Mix the ingredients thoroughly and cook until the apples are well done. Peach pickle makes a nice addition, and any fruit juice that is on hand.

English Mince Meat

2 pounds stoned raisins	1/2 pound candied orange peel
2 pounds currants	Grated rind of three lemons
2 pounds beef suet, shaved fine	1 nutmeg, grated
1 pound apples	1 teaspoon salt
4 cups brown sugar	1 teaspoon ginger
1/4 pound citron	

Mix all the ingredients together and moisten with any favorite fruit juice. Juice strained from home-canned fruits may be used to advantage.

Lenten Mince Meat

1 peck green tomatoes	2 tablespoons all spice
1 cup white vinegar	2 tablespoons cinnamon
3 pounds brown sugar	2 pounds seeded raisins
2 tablespoons salt	12 large apples
2 tablespoons cloves	

Chop tomatoes fine, add one-half of vinegar and simmer one hour. Add sugar and rest of vinegar and other ingredients in order. Mix well and cook ten minutes longer. This is very good.

English Plum Pudding. 1.

2 cups stale bread crumbs	2 ounces finely-chopped citron
1 cup scalded milk	1/2 pound finely shaved suet
1 cup sugar	1/4 cup fruit juice
4 eggs	1/2 nutmeg grated
1/2 pound raisins	3/4 teaspoon cinnamon
1/4 pound currants	1-3/4 teaspoon cloves
1/4 pound finely-chopped figs.	1 1/2 teaspoons salt

Soak bread crumbs in milk and let stand until cool. Add sugar, beaten yolks of eggs, currants, figs, citron and raisins seeded and chopped fine. Add finely shaved suet and mix well. Add fruit juice, nutmeg, cinnamon, cloves and whites of eggs, beaten stiff. Turn into greased mold and steam six hours.

English Plum Pudding. 2.

1 1/2 cups pastry flour	1 cup molasses
1 1/2 cups very dry crumbs	3 ounces candied orange peel
1/4 pound raisins	1 teaspoon grated nutmeg
1/4 pound currants	1 teaspoon mace
1/4 pound suet, finely shaved	6 eggs
1 1/4 cups sugar	2 teaspoons salt

Seed raisins and chop finely. Mix ingredients in the order given. Turn onto a thickly floured square of unbleached cotton. Tie securely, leaving sufficient space to allow for pudding to swell and plunge into a kettle of boiling water. Cook for five hours, allowing pudding to be immersed in water during the entire cooking.

Foreign Bodies in the Eye

The injured eye should not be rubbed. A simple treatment is to blow the nostril on the side opposite to the affected eye, while the nostril on the same side is held closed. Occasionally, rubbing the well eye will cause a sufficient flow of tears in the injured eye to wash out the particle. A simple method of removing particles from the inside of the upper lid is to draw the upper lid well down over the lower lid. It is a good idea for every mother to ask her doctor to teach her how to turn back the upper eyelid. Sometimes that is the only way in which the foreign body can be found. When the particle can be seen, it may be wiped off with the corner of a perfectly clean handkerchief.

If the methods outlined fail, medical aid should be obtained as soon as possible, as the offending particle may become imbedded in the eyeball. No attempt should be made by anyone but a skilled physician to remove any foreign particle that is actually imbedded in the eye.

Usually, a good deal of irritation remains after the removal of a foreign body, and it is well to flush out the eye with boric acid solution. This may be done by tilting the child's head backward, dipping a piece of clean absorbent cotton into boric acid solution and squeezing it into the eye.

Plant three onions in flower pots and keep in the kitchen. Their shoots will supply flavoring for the season, if one snips off a young shoot when soups or salads need just a suspicion of onion.



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The Reckoning

By Archie P. McKishnie

Continued from Last Week

Morning found him spent and weary. He beached his canoe, stretched his cramped limbs and turned his tired eyes toward the spreading sunrise. It came bounding across the forest, heralded by a soft breeze dank with sweet-smelling plants, and laved the spear-topped firs and cedars with its glow.

Far above him an eagle soared into view, its broad wings fanning the air lazily, as it floated onward to some far feeding ground. It was free—free. It was a glorious thing to be free.

He stretched himself full length on the mossy shore of a stream and drank from the cold spring water. As he sat up a black-nosed doe crept down from the woods and drank too.

He watched her, a smile on his face. He could have shot her; should have shot her, perhaps, for he was hungry and needed meat. But he allowed her to stray away into the tangled bush again. Then he arose and bathed his hands and face in the cold lake.

There remained a little flour in his pack, so he mixed a cake and cooked it over a fire, kindled on the edge of the stream. It had come to him that he was now on the land Judson was to have purchased for him. Did he now own it, he wondered?

He stretched himself beneath a clump of birch, and locking his arms behind his head slept for two dreamless hours. A fat black bear shuffled down from the woods and wagged its round head at him enquiringly, sniffing with curiosity as it passed him gingerly, to secure its morning drink from the stream.

Once again on the white water-trail, Maxwell paddled slowly. All that day his thoughts were on the girl. Sometimes he even spoke her name, whispered it softly, as though the speaking of it brought her closer to him.

Dusk found him pitching his camp beside a wide lake. Beyond its farther, fir-spiked shore, a block of white birch glimmered in the sunset like a sheen of silver against the crimson of the sky. A whimsical smile touched his set lips as his brooding eyes rested upon it. He sank down beside his fire.

The light went out of the sky; the shadows lengthened; the fire died to a mere spark. And still he sat there, oblivious to everything save that he was an outcast from city and solitude.

Night closed in softly, silently. A whippoorwill from nearby thicket sent his soft note through the scented blackness. Maxwell stirred, and, rising, threw another stick upon the flaming coals. From his pack he took flour and bacon; he realized that he was hungry. He had eaten nothing since morning.

As he stepped to the lake to fill his tiny kettle, he paused in the act of bending to listen. To his trained ears had come the unmistakable sound of a paddle. He stood erect and peered out through the darkness. Gradually a black atom detached itself from surroundings of lesser density and the dip of the paddle came clearly to him.

A moment later the canoe grated on the pebbled beach. Maxwell filled his kettle and went back to his fire. As he placed the kettle on the coals, a voice spoke the name.

He arose slowly; his shoulders squared; his frowning eyes focussing on the dark, smiling face of the other man standing in the glow of the fire. Then the strained, harrowed look went out of his face. "Darbo," he murmured, "You've found me."

"It has been a long search, my fri'n," said the other. "But, of course, you knew that I must some day find you? Yes?"

Maxwell brushed his hand across his eyes. It was all clear to him now. Judson had not shielded him, as he had promised; instead he had reported the killing of Stokes to the police and had set them upon his track. And Darbo, his friend, the police dog of the forest, who never lost a trail, had found him; found him on his way back to give himself up.

He mastered his feeling by a mighty effort and turned to the slender man whose dark, watchful eyes had never left his face.

"I'll go with you, Darbo," he said quietly, "but first I would like you to

hear my side of it all."

"Your side—?"

"Yes; exactly how it happened. I want you to know that the killing was not intentional. I struck—purely in self defence."

"But—"

"I know. Of course, Judson and Blakely swore that it was a premeditated act. But I—whom you have known for many years—tell you, Darbo, that it was not. Stokes and I quarrelled—no matter over what. I struck him. God knows I did not mean—. There was a heavy oaken table. In falling his head struck it. I—"

Darbo was beside him, his hand gripping the hand of his brother woodsman. "My fri'n," he said softly. "My poor fri'n."

"Oh, I've suffered the tortures of hell," Maxwell broke out. "I was on my way back to give myself up. Wait," as the other attempted to speak. "Hear it all, Darbo."

"There was a girl, as far above me as heaven is; but I loved her. And she loved me—preposterous as it now seems—she loved me. God! to think of it. And when I made my lucky strike and sold out my quarter interest in Twin Creeks—Well, I went directly to the city, where she was. But I was too late; I had tarried too long. I met her father. He told me she was to marry soon. I hope I stood up under it like a man. Acting on his advice I placed a large amount of money in the hands of a lawyer. His name was Judson. It was he—but never mind that."

"It was while in Judson's office, by special appointment, that this thing occurred. Stokes spoke slightly of the girl I loved. I killed him, but—"

His voice trailed off to a broken murmur. Darbo drew him down to a moss-covered log beside him.

"It is that you have suffered a great deal, my fri'n," he said; "and all, perhaps, because you are like many other men who love greatly but have little faith in the mightiness of love."

He laughed softly as Maxwell raised his haggard face, and his arm went about the drooping shoulders.

"It is that had your faith been strong, you would have heard this thing from her own lips, yes?"

"I couldn't face her, Darbo," groaned Maxwell. "I couldn't trust myself."

"Even so. It is in the hearts of all women to pity much. Is it not that love of all women has pity for its foundation. But you came away—and to her say no thing."

Maxwell shivered. "How can you know all this?"

"It is that I know you, my fri'n, it was of her pain you were thinking; not your own."

"Hers?"

"Have you not said that she loved you?"

"Maxwell was silent."

"And now?" asked Darbo; "now?"

"Now I have told you my side of the story, I am ready to go back with you, Darbo."

Darbo arose, and with arms folded across his breast, gazed thoughtfully away towards the lake. Perplexity, sorrow, affection for his fellow woodsman, were stamped upon his dark face. From the solitude the voices of the night hunters sounded now, wild, weird, pregnant with the mystery which is of the wilderness the soul. Far off arose the heart-hungry wail of the lynx whose mate, answering the maternity call, had deserted him for some hidden nest.

There was a great tenderness in the eyes which sought the huddled form on the log; a wonderful gentleness in the voice which spoke.

"My fri'n," there will always be a call that must go unanswered. Only the pitying Dieu, who understands all things, knows why this must be. But to all will some day be given what they have earned by hope and trust in Him. What you have told me I did not know before. You have suffered greatly. But this I must say now. It is that I have not sought you out for the reason you suppose."

Maxwell raised his haggard face. "You mean you have no authority to arrest me?" he asked wonderingly.



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Darbo shook his head. "I was simply commissioned to find you and deliver this into your hands." From his breast pocket he drew a sealed envelope and passed it down to the other.

With fingers which trembled, Maxwell tore it open. It contained a letter and a bank cheque. Maxwell read the letter with frowning, amazed eyes.

"Dear Enemy:—I have just learned of the scurvy trick my one-time partner, Judson, played you. You did not kill me. Blakely and Judson lied to you. I still hate you, but I can't help admiring a true man; so I'm going to even the score, if possible. Judson has absconded with \$40,000 of your money. This I shall repay you if you will give me time. I'm Indian enough to keep a promise. I am placing this note in the hands of The Welder, who will find you if you are alive. One word more, dear enemy. The girl you love is up in your world with her father. I tell you this because she has stood by me and interceded with Howland in my behalf when he learned that my partner had robbed him. I owe her a great deal. So, dear enemy, shake hands—if you will—across the space, and let bygones be bygones. "I enclose my personal cheque for \$5,000, part payment of our debt. Good luck and a clear trail to all you deserve. —'Injun' Stokes."

Maxwell read the letter through twice. He picked up the cheque and

turned it over with his fingers; then he raised swimming eyes to the Frenchman watching him.

"Read it," he said huskily.

Darbo knelt before the fire and read Stokes' letter.

"My fri'n'," he smiled, as he handed it back, "it is what I have said. All calls shall be sooner or later answered."

Maxwell fumbled in his pocket. He drew out a stump of a pencil and across the face of the cheque scribbled:

"Received from I. M. Stokes, in full, Forty Thousand Dollars.—James Maxwell."

He handed the cheque to Darbo. "Give him this when you report," he said.

He sprang to his feet, a laugh on his lips and a new light in his eyes. "Let's go, Darbo," he cried. "God! man, if I only had wings. You saw what Stokes said? She's up in the hardwoods, only three hours away."

He began to scatter the camp fire.

Darbo touched him on the arm. "Wait, my fri'n'," he said. "It is perhaps that she is not there."

"Not there!" Maxwell wheeled upon him. "Good Lord, Darbo, don't say that," he groaned. "She must be there—I—"

"She may be even closer," smiled Darbo.

Maxwell's face shadowed again. "Please don't mock me," he begged wistfully. "I'm starving for her—I'm—"

Darbo was looking toward the lake once more. "My fri'n'," he said, "it is the time of the moon-flood and shadow; the time when all things call for their mates. You who are of the forest kindred, why should you not call also?"

Maxwell raised his arms high. "Ah, Darbo," he said chokingly, "if only I could hope to make her hear me."

"Try," urged Darbo, softly. "Call once her name. There is no space so wide but the call of love may span it, mon ami. Call her."

Maxwell stretched his arms to the denser shadows of the forest.

"Annabel!" he called. "Annabel!" Silence deep and profound followed; then from the tree-walled shore across the lake came back the echo. "Annabel! Annabel! Annabel!"

Maxwell turned to Darbo. His face was tense, and he shivered. "She will never answer," he said; never!

But Darbo gripped his arm and pointed to the lake.

Up from the shore a dark shape was moving swiftly toward them. Maxwell stood in the full glow of the fire, his face a kaleidoscope of emotions. Then he heard a step, heard his name breathed in a whisper he had known in other days. He closed his eyes and opened his arms.

Then he felt her soft, warm body in them; caught the faint odor of jasmine.

"Annabel!" he cried brokenly; "Annabel!"

He wondered if he was dreaming. He opened his eyes. No, she was there, tightly clasped in his arms.

He heard her saying: "I had to come, Jim. Darbo told me he was to be with you tonight, and I begged him to take me with him." She hid her face on his breast. "And now we will go back to our Dotawog hills, and our sunsets, Jim."

Maxwell pressed her closer. "Back to our sunsets," he cried, joyfully.

From the lake there came the sound of a canoe grating on the pebbles, a paddle being shifted, and a man's voice softly trilling a French song.

Maxwell lifted the face from his shoulder, and, holding it between his hands, gazed down upon the soft, dewy eyes.

Then his lips sought those trembling, inviting lips, in one long kiss of perfect love and understanding.

Out across the moon-flooded lake a dark speck was moving swiftly. The girl pointed to it. Hand in hand they ran to the shore. "Good bye, Darbo," they called. "Good bye."

There was a moment of silence, while the woods threw back the sound; and then came back the call of the lone voyager.

"Adieu, my children. Much happiness."

Fall Babies

A Little Different Care is Needed to that for the Spring or Summer Baby—By Dr. Laura S. M. Hamilton

"I HAVE been asked to write a special article on the subject of babies born late in the fall. Of course, the general treatment of such will in no way differ from that of any other season, the two points to bear in mind being to use correct clothing, and procure sufficient airing.

Now, in regard to the clothing, the article following this will deal with general principles, but I have noticed that the tendency during cold weather was to over-clothe rather than under-clothe little babies. Another oddity that I have observed is that after the child is old enough to sit up some women seem to forget what a wee thing it is, and will neglect to properly clothe feet and hands, especially wrists and knees, even though the body, head and neck is wonderfully wrapped up. Some of the women from the old lands show a desire to discard diapers in the house anyway, after the child is old enough to creep. I have seen the babies of the poorer class of English here, sitting naked on the floor in midwinter, and when I spoke of the matter was told that was good for them!

Again, in some of the most fashionable districts, I have seen really tiny boys and girls with short dresses and short woollen stockings and a long piece of bare leg and knee exposed to frosty air. I did not expostulate in these cases, but had I done so would, doubtless have received exactly the same reply as the English mother gave me. In passing allow me to point out that cold feet, and especially cold knees may so stimulate the rapid filling of the bladder that even a large boy or girl will find it impossible to control themselves.

Clothing for babies and little children should be evenly adjusted. All parts of the body being as far as possible covered by the same thickness of clothing. In a climate going to the extremes to which ours does, a mixture of wool and cotton, or wool and silk has been found the most reliable for under-clothing for the little baby. Long woollen stockings should be used and drawn up over the diaper, and secured with several safety pins. A little woollen coat should always be at hand, and should be put on when the slightest sign of chilliness is noticed. A babies' hands and feet may be taken as sure indications of its general temperature. Personally, I do not think anything equals the little yard square "tied quilts" to wrap a wee baby in. Place the baby diagonally with plenty of "corner" for its head. Fold the two side corners over the baby and bring up the lower middle one to where the other two cross; then secure all three with a big safety pin. Now he can move his feet, and yet is all secure and comfy, even if the thermometer does go below zero, and if you tuck him up in a clothes basket which is lined with flannelette blanket, and partly cover the basket with another blanket, you may rest assured that not the most impudent little draught could investigate him. Nevertheless, with all this care, the baby should never be so warm that its head is damp with perspiration, as under those circumstances it would be fairly certain to catch cold on its hood being removed.

In the matters of "airing" and the hygiene of the nursery I cannot do better than quote almost entirely from the writings of the eminent Dr. Holt, and this I shall now proceed to do. He says: "In summer there can be no possible objection to a young infant being allowed out of doors at the end of the first week. It should be kept in the open air as much as possible during the day. In the fall and spring this should not be permitted until the child is at least a month old, and then only when the out-of-door temperature is above 60°

Fahr. During its outing the head should be protected from the wind and the eyes from the sun. The duration of the outing at first should be only 15 or 20 minutes, the time being gradually lengthened to two or three hours. The



Dr. Laura S. M. Hamilton

child should be gradually accustomed to changes of temperature in the room by opening wide the windows for a few minutes each day, even before it is taken out of doors, the child being dressed meanwhile as for an outing. In the case of children born late in the fall or in the winter this means of giving fresh air may be advantageously begun at one month and followed throughout the first winter. It is only necessary in all such cases that the changes be made very gradually both as to the length of the airing and

to the temperature.

"The great advantage of this plan over that more commonly followed of keeping young infants closely housed for the first six months in case they are born in the fall or early winter, I can positively affirm from quite a wide observation of both methods. It is a matter of very serious importance that every infant be furnished with an abundance of pure fresh air in winter as well as in summer. When the plan above outlined is carefully and judiciously followed the tendency to catarrhal affections instead of being increased is thereby greatly lessened."

This also has been my own experience. I have in mind one baby who was born in October. His mother had been a trained nurse, and was very anxious that this child should be strong and robust, circumstances over which she had had but little control having tended to make her older boy delicate.

Fortunately that fall was a mild one, and so the October baby was gotten out of doors before winter set in. And hours out of doors he spent almost every day during the whole of that first winter. He was put out after his bath, and he slept peacefully till after the family lunch was over. Then he would be brought in, smiling and happy and rosy, and altogether ready for his two o'clock meal. He was and is an enormous child. He is now four years old, and is as large as six. He has never to my knowledge been sick except when the "flu" struck down almost the whole family, and he, too, was attacked, but he did not have it severely, and it left no complications. The family have now left Ontario, and are living in Winnipeg. The same plan is being followed with this fortunate little boy. He and a huge St. Bernard dog play outdoors all day long, and he continues happy and fat and good natured.

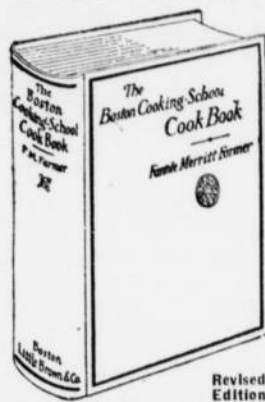
Dr. Holt continues: "When four or five months old there is no reason why a healthy child should not go out of doors on pleasant days if the temperature is not below 20° Fahr. While there is a prejudice on the part of many mothers and some physicians against a child's sleeping out of doors in cold weather, it is a practice which I have always urged upon mothers, and have never seen it followed by any but the most beneficial results. The days of all others when infants and very young children should not be out of doors are when there are high winds, especially those from the north-east, an atmosphere of melting snow, and during severe storms. Delicate infants must, of course, be more carefully guarded during the severe season. With most of these the plan of house airing is all that should be attempted."

In regard to the nursery, or whatever room is set aside especially for the baby to spend most of its little life in, he says: "This should be the sunniest and best ventilated room in the house. Sunlight is absolutely indispensable. Sunny rooms always contain less organic matter and less humidity, and hence a room upon the north side of the house should always be avoided, preferably

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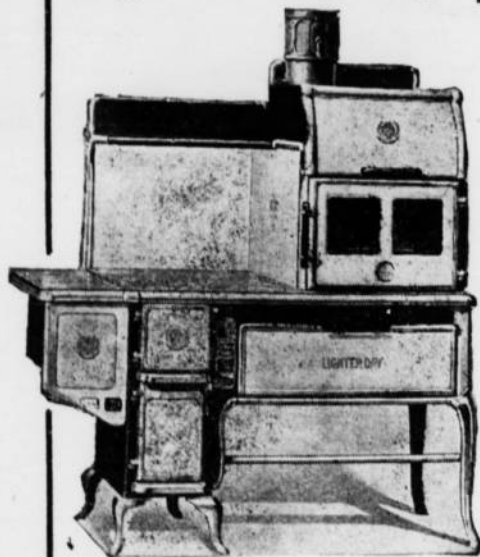
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one on the second story should be chosen. Nothing which can in any way contaminate the air of the room should be allowed. There should be no drying of clothes or of napkins, and no plumbing. No food should be allowed to stand about the room. The gas should not be allowed to burn at night; a small wax night light is all that is necessary. If possible, heat should be from an open fire. Nothing in the room is worse than steam heat from a radiator, unless it be from a gas stove, which under no circumstances should be allowed, excepting possibly for a few minutes each morning during the bath." The same remarks would apply to an oil stove.

"The temperature of the room during the day should be 70 degrees Fahr., but better 68 degrees than 72 degrees Fahr. It is important that every nursery should have a thermometer, and that this and not the sensations of the nurse should be the guide. It is almost invariably true that the nursery is overheated. Often no other explanation can be found for chronic indigestion and falling weight excepting a nursery whose habitual temperature ranges from 75 degrees to 80 degrees Fahr. At night for the first few months the temperature should not be allowed to fall below 65 degrees Fahr. After the first year the night temperature may fall to 60 degrees or even 50 degrees Fahr.

"Free ventilation without draughts is an absolute necessity. This is best accomplished by ventilators in the windows, of which there are many devices sold in shops." A simple plan that any person can accomplish at home is to use a frame like an ordinary fly screen, and cover this with a piece of material, preferably woolen goods, placing this in a window as you would a fly screen, and fitting it accurately, the air, as it were, strains, and makes no draught. Of course the baby's basket should not be placed directly in front of the window.

"While the child is absent from the room the windows should be widely opened and free airing of the nursery accomplished. The room should be thoroughly aired at night before the child is put to bed. The window may

be kept open even in the first year, unless the temperature out of doors is below 35 degrees Fahr. After the first year the window may be open, unless the temperature is below 20 degrees Fahr. The arrangement I have suggested with a thick screen makes it possible to have the window open with a much lower temperature, providing, of course, that there is heat in the room to warm the incoming air. This is the more necessary in those smaller homes where of necessity several members of the family sleep in the one room.

"If the window of the nursery is open the door should be closed that currents of air may be avoided. The ventilation by means of open fire is most efficient.

"The furniture of the nursery should be as simple as possible. Heavy hangings should not be used, and upholstered furniture only to a small extent. Floors covered by rugs are much more cleanly than carpets, and, therefore, are to be preferred."

Another point to be remembered with all babies, and more especially with those born late in the year, is that unremitting care is needed to prevent their getting infected by cold, or, worse, from the many careless folk who come to visit and sneeze or cough mean germs all about their friends' home. It is sometimes a choice of being considered rude or submitting the baby to serious risk even of its life. It is surprising how frequently people choose the latter course and sacrifice their babies.

If the rule is followed of keeping the baby away from all visitors, and only allowing a favored few who sympathize with one's aspirations to peep sometimes, things become simpler.

In regard to the baby's airing, it is a mistake to suppose that it should always be "taken out walking." A sheltered corner of verandah or porch sheltered from north, east, and west in which to tuck him in his basket is much more ideal than the most elaborate baby carriage, and the money saved may be used to better advantage. A hot-water bag may be so placed, not right next him, but between the covers, to keep his toes from being chilly.

"My Dear Madam"

*Some Hints on Letter Writing, from One
Who Receives Hundreds*

SOMETIMES I am given letters that are sent in to The Grain Growers' Guide, and despatched to gather information in reply to them. Not infrequently I am able to gather from the letter some idea of the information desired; many times I am not. Sometimes when I have the information ready for the person who replies to the letter, he or she discovers that the writer has forgotten to state the name of post office to which the reply should be sent, and my work is all wasted. Very often the name is so illegibly written that a letter cannot be directed at all. Many times we have to write again asking for further information before we can proceed to reply. Frequently the letter is written in lead pencil and is unintelligible when it reaches our office. Frequently, too, it is written in ink on such soft paper that the ink spreads, again making the contents in a large part undecipherable. As a rule we don't mind how bad the spelling is, most of us are very poor spellers anyway, if there are enough letters in the words and they are in an order sufficiently clear to give us a chance to grasp the idea, but it is rather annoying to be expected to reply when much of the information necessary on which to base a reply is missing, and when the name of the person or the post office is omitted, or the date. Dates are one of the most important parts of any letter and yet time after time no date appears in the letter.

If people knew how much easier it is to give our attention to a clearly written letter, where the handwriting is easily legible, where the name, the place and date and all information are clearly stated, I believe they would be a little more careful in their letter writing.

Use the best paper you can afford with envelopes to match the letter, at

least in size. If an ordinary sized letter paper is used, 8½ inches by 11 inches, the envelope should be 3½ inches by 6 inches, or 6½ inches. Folding is important, and all business firms who handle hundreds of letters a day are agreed that proper folding cuts down the time of opening letters by half. For such a sheet fold from the bottom to the top, then fold the half sheet twice in the opposite direction from the very first fold. This makes the letter fit the envelope and is easily opened by the recipient. This style of letter should be written on only one side of the paper and clearly in ink.

Women for personal correspondence usually use the page that, when doubled, measures 5 inches by 6½ inches. This is folded once to fit the envelope. Fastidious people are particularly careful about their letter paper, and it pays, for a person is frequently judged by her letter paper, since it is the only indication of herself which a woman can send to a stranger.

Ink is important, for nothing can take the joy out of letter writing like indifferent ink or a poor pen. A good blue-black is best, but even this is ruined if frozen. Women should avoid the highly colored inks like reds and greens and too bright blues. When you have finished your letter, read it over carefully to ascertain that the meaning of what you wish to convey is perfectly clear, and to assure yourself that every mite of necessary information is in the letter.

To finish the ends of a blanket the ribbon of which is worn, a quick and easy way is to do a double crochet edge with a bone hook. Use either wool or fast color cotton that matches the stripes.

Terminal Charges Raised

Increased charges requested by elevator men at the recent hearings, were granted by the Board of Grain Commissioners at terminals only, according to the decision announced last week. The country elevator elevation charges remain at one and three-quarter cents, and the term of free storage of 15 days still holds, but the terminal elevators elevation charge is increased to one and one-quarter cents.

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Hens, large size	25c
Old Hens, medium good condition	22c
Spring Chickens, large size, good condition	28c
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Geese, fed	25c
Geese, not fed	20c
Turkeys, over 8 lbs.	32c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	50c

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Putting Perennials to Bed

Much of the Necessary Work Should be Done in the Fall—Work that has an Interest of Its Own—By Mrs. Walter Parlyb

EVERY garden task has its own peculiar joy to the real garden lover; and although the fall work of putting precious plants away for their long six months' sleep, is tinged with considerable sadness and anxiety, yet it is still full of interest. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and as we clear away the debris of this year's growth our mind's eye is already dwelling on the better garden we mean to have next year.

The best we can do for our plants is to take every common-sense measure of care and protection known to us—the result is "in the lap of the Gods." Some of our plants, we know, are so strong and well adapted to our rigorous climate that they need little or no attention; others are more tender or are perhaps being tried as an experiment, and we want to give them every chance to live through the long, dreary months and rejoice our hearts with another period of gorgeous blossoming.

As September comes round, the nights and mornings with their sharp air give us the first hint of oncoming winter, and each morning we go into the garden to find another flower friend departed. Now is the time to get busy on your beds and instead of wasting time in bemoaning a summer already fled, enjoy your working in anticipation of another yet to come. As you remove the dead and dying plants begin to plan for next season's bloom. Through the summer it has been possible to realize mistakes in planting, wrong colors side by side, low-growing plants placed too far back in the border, tall ones too near the front. Some of these errors can be remedied by transplanting now; others can be marked for spring moving, and stakes placed to show where they are to go. A rough pencil plan of your border showing position of your plants as you want them will help you in the spring, for it is much easier to visualize the picture you wish to produce while the plants are still in a position to show you any mistakes.

Color Grouping

Plan for bold masses of color, not a single plant of a variety here and there which gives a poor effect, and graduate the heights from tall things, such as hollyhocks, delphiniums, golden glow, tiger lilies, at the back of the border, down to the low-growing pinks and creeping things at the front.

As to transplanting and dividing plants in the fall, there are some which it is perfectly safe to move, such as iris, oriental poppies, delphiniums, peonies, lilies, lychnis, bleeding heart, but the finer rooted things are better left alone until spring comes, for our summer and fall months are generally so dry that it is almost impossible to pack the earth firmly enough around the roots to make them safe. Shrubs and trees also are better left alone until spring breaks, when they should be moved as early as possible.

The first piece of work, then, which should be done in the fall is to go over the beds and make plans for the next year's garden, note alterations needed in arrangement of beds, put stakes

where certain trees or plants are to be placed, mark those things that need to be moved, decide on the number and kind of new plants, annuals, or perennials, that you will need to fill in your beds, and put that list away in your flower catalogs to be gone over at your leisure. Until you have tried the experiment you will not understand what a joyful occupation it is, to sit over a fire on a hideously cold and stormy winter day and with flower catalog in hand forget the raging elements outside, while your mind's eye is feasting on the colors and perfumes of next year's garden.

Cleanliness Necessary

Having made your plans for the future, the next piece of work to be attacked is the cleaning up of the borders. Cleanliness is every bit as important in the garden as in the home if we wish to keep out insect pests. The cutworm, moth and other enemies lay their eggs in dead leaves and rubbish, and you need to be always on the watch if you wish to realize the garden of your dreams. So cut down to the ground all perennial plants, pull up all annuals, pile and burn them. Then dress your beds with a good mulching of well-rotted manure, fork this in and leave the surface rough, to be raked fine in the spring.

If you have any plants that need mulching for protection, collect your material—dry leaves from the woods, or straw and dead grass where leaves cannot be obtained, and follow Nature's method as much as possible.

Have you ever noticed how Mother Nature sets to work in the fall getting her plants ready for the winter? Never throwing a great heavy covering on them early in September, but bidding the winds gradually place a few leaves here and there, little by little, week by week adding more until by the time old Winter is thoroughly settled down everything is snugly tucked away in bed. The same in the spring; little by little, when the right time comes, Mother Nature bids the winds to blow, and the great out-of-doors house-cleaning begins. Gradually the coverings are blown off so that the hot rays of the sun shall not injure the tender, early shoots while a suspicion of frost is still about them. If you follow these methods as nearly as possible you will not lose your plants from smothering, or from too sudden thawing out. It is tempting, in the first early spring days when you take a peep under the coverings and find pansy buds showing, to rake everything off; but do not be beguiled—undue hurrying in spring time is too often the undoing of the amateur gardener.

In the bush country where we usually have plenty of snow, it is not necessary to cover hardy perennials, but should a year come in which there happened to be little snow, it would be the part of wisdom to put a goodly covering of straw right over the borders, as soon as freeze-up was thoroughly established, to protect against an early thaw.

The essential thing to remember is, that it is not the cold which injures to plants, but the process of thawing on



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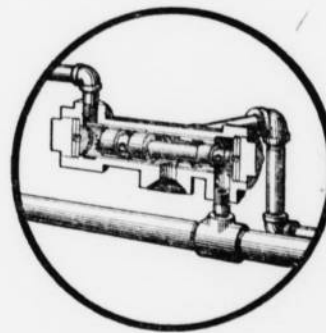
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mild, sunny days and freezing again—it is to protect them from that that we cover them.

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Having cleaned up your beds, made your plans for the future, mulched and forked over the ground, look over your surroundings and decide if there is not some new improvement you can make, some unsightly spot that could be redeemed or hidden by a trellis, a flower bed, some shrubs or an archway? Perhaps there are stones needed to edge some border, or to flag a pathway, or even to make a small rock garden; if there are any near at hand in field or by lake shore, the fall is the best time to collect and pile them, so that they can be carried in during the slacker winter months, and be ready to place in the spring.

Any new beds or borders needed, it would be well to lay out and get made now, if possible, trenching them deeply if wanted for perennials. This is work that needs above all honesty of purpose for its doing; you cannot deceive plants and they do not take kindly to surface scratching of the soil, but need to get their feet far down in the rich, cool earth if they are to grow luxuriantly and bloom profusely for you.

Mrs. Parly's Difficulties

In this garden I have had hollyhocks that have measured 11 feet and delphiniums over seven, and have often been amused when visitors have remarked on seeing the luxuriance of growth, "Oh, but of course it is easy for you to grow flowers, you have such wonderful soil." Let me tell you something of the soil that I have had to work in, and it may encourage some other flower lover to make a venture. My garden runs down a steep hill sloping to east, west, south; all the heavy rains pour off it as quickly as they fall, and drainage, at least, has not been one of the difficulties with which I have had to deal. Glaciers must, however, have at some time passed over this spot, for remove the top layer of turf and small amount of surface loam and you come to a layer of boulders of all sizes from tiny pebbles planted like nests of potatoes to huge rocks that leave regular caverns to be filled with soil. No resting place for flowers this. Below this again, as far down as I have ever tried to dig, is a thick, impervious yellow clay which dries like cement when exposed to the air. To make my borders I first took off all the turf, carefully saving all the good earth, then removed all the pebbles and boulders, broke up the clay below with a pick and mixed it with plenty of well-rotted manure, ashes, sand, leaf mould, and then put the good soil back on top. The beds made in this way have never played out as yet, but I always plan to remake a part thoroughly each year.

This may sound like hard work, but it is well for the beginner in gardening to realize that the saying, "genius is only five per cent. inspiration and 95 per cent. perspiration" applies equally well to gardening.

When you have finished your fall work in the garden and everything is looking trim and snug, ready to face whatever the elements may have in store, you will come to the conclusion that this task of putting the perennials to bed is almost as interesting as sowing the seeds and taking off the covers in the spring. Falling leaf, or bursting bud, each have their own message and beauty, and as we wield the digging fork or spade we can say with the poet:

"All the seasons shall be sweet to thee,
Whether the summer clothe the general earth
With greenness, or the redbreast sit and sing
Betwixt the tufts of snow on the bare branch
Of mossy apple tree, while the nigh thatch
Smokes in the sun thaw; whether the cave-drops fall,
Heard only in the trances of the blast,
Or if the secret ministry of frost
Shall hang them up in silent icicles
Quietly shining to the quiet moon."

What do we plant when we plant the tree?
A thousand things that we daily see;
We plant the spire that outtowers the crag,
We plant the staff for our country's flag,
We plant the shade, from the hot sun free;
We plant all these when we plant the tree.
—Henry Abbey.

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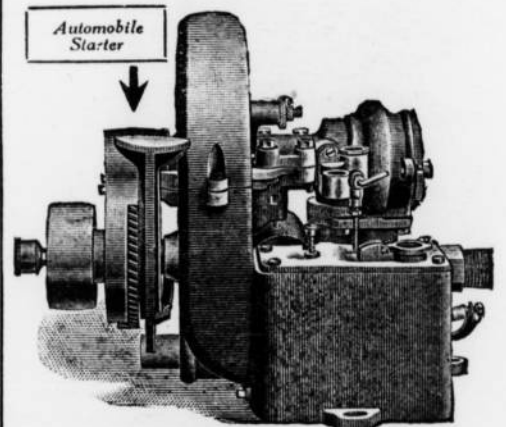
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The Business of the House

Proper Accounting is as Necessary Here as well as in the Largest and Most Intricate Business—By L. Duncan, Lecturer Household Management, M.A.C.

THE above title is used advisedly because the household is a business and a most important one. It is most important because it concerns every home in the country, and is, therefore, intangibly interwoven in the great social fabric.

Unfortunately, hitherto a great many homes have not been run in a business-like way, and it has been one business to which business-like methods have not been applied. But the rapidly-becoming well-known ogre, the High Cost of Living, has forced the housewife to burnish her weapons and survey her domain in order to successfully combat this implacable foe, and as a result many a housewife has found her handling of her finances one vulnerable spot. The rapidly-increasing rise in prices is forcing the housewife into a corner and apparently the only way out is to introduce business methods into the financial affairs of the home.

In a business office careful records are kept of all transactions, all expenditures and all receipts. This material is filed, and at any time these records may be referred to and by means of these records the financial standing of the firm may be determined. This is the only means by which the firm can determine whether it is running at a gain or loss.

For similar reasons careful records should be kept of the business of the household. This is the only means by which the housewife can decide whether she is spending wisely or foolishly, whether she is spending an undue amount on clothing and not sufficient on something else or not. By keeping records it is possible to know how much is spent on each division of the expenditures—these records serve to stabilize brands as the length of the life of an article is readily determined from them. One of the most outstanding advantages of this method of management is that they may be used, and should be used, to control the expenditure for the next period of time.

The advent of the income tax makes it almost imperative that the farmer's household accounts are carefully and accurately kept, or else the whole thing becomes guess work, which is not so satisfactory.

Most women object to keeping household accounts for one of two reasons—either that it takes too much time or that accounts are too complicated and hence too much trouble. Accounting takes some time—not much—but is worth all the time expended on it. Accounts need not be complicated and are much more satisfactory if they are not so.

There are two common systems of keeping household accounts, either of which is quite satisfactory, and it rests with the housewife to decide which will best suit her particular needs. These two systems are by means of the account cards and by means of the account books.

A standard account book may be used or an ordinary, stiff-backed blank book may be ruled to fit the needs of the household in question. The latter is often most desirable. When one is preparing to keep accounts the expenditures must be classified and the usual classification is as follows:

1. Food—(a) Meat and fish; (b) Dairy products (milk and butter); (c) Fruits and vegetables; (d) Staples or miscellaneous.

2. Shelter—(a) Rent (if house is rented); Taxes (if house is owned); (b) House insurance; (c) Interest on money invested.

3. Clothing—(a) Father; (b) Mother; (c) Mary; (d) John; (e) James.

4. Higher life or advancement—(a) Education; (b) Church, charities and lodge; (c) Insurance and savings; (d) Travel; (e) Recreation; (f) Health, etc.

5. Operating expenses—(a) Water and light; (b) Fuel; (c) Telephone; (d) Repairs; (e) Wages for help, etc.

Any classification may be

made. The subdivisions under the large classes are purely arbitrary and may be divided in any way, as was said before, best suited the particular needs of the individual household. A summary page is necessary in which to enter the monthly totals, so that a summary for the whole year may be made.

The card system is preferred by many, although the account book may be slightly simpler for the beginner. The card system is not complicated, however. The card file is easily added to or subtracted from and a mistake is easily remedied by making out a new card. The materials necessary for this are ruled cards four inches by six inches, guide tabs four inches by six inches, filing box to hold cards. These supplies may be obtained quite reasonably from any store where office supplies are kept.

In this card file there should be a guide card for each of the five large divisions given above, and behind each of these a ruled card for each subdivision. At the back of the case should be a summary card in which to enter all totals from other cards at the end of each month. When these totals have been made up a fresh supply of ruled cards should be put in behind each guide card and a wire clip should be clipped on the cards of month just finished. In this way the information is all right at hand.

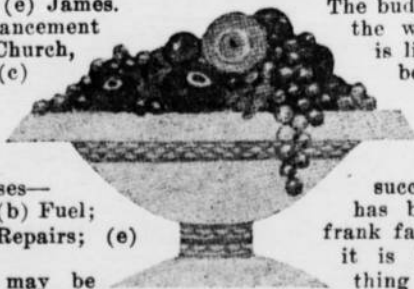
Farm household accounting is somewhat different to accounting in the home where the income is fixed and definite. So much of the food consumed is farm produce that it is difficult to estimate the food expenses. Usually there is no actual outlay for shelter. To arrive at an estimate of the cost of running a farm home one must charge one's self with this produce. When the potatoes are put in the cellar in the fall the whole quantity may be charged at one time. In the same way when animals are killed for home consumption, record of their weight and value should be entered in the accounts. It is somewhat more difficult to deal with the milk and vegetables, but their value may be estimated and charged. In this way the cost of running the farm home may be arrived at. In the receipts column one should enter any cash received for produce sold and any received otherwise, and the value of home produce consumed and an estimated amount of rent. It is impossible to make a full budget under these circumstances, but a budget for clothing and advancement may be drafted and followed.

As was said before, these accounts should be used to control the expenditure for the next period of time, that is, they should be used to formulate a budget. A budget is a plan for spending money. There are many standard budgets, which may serve as a guide in the formulation of one, but no standard budget fits all cases; each family requires one to fit its own peculiar case.

It has been found that the lower the income the higher the percentage for food, that the higher the income the higher the percentage for higher life, and that the percentage for clothing and shelter and operating expenses remain about the same.

There are many factors which influence the planning of a budget, but it is largely based on the standard of living of the family. What are necessities for one are luxuries for another. For instance, books and magazines may be necessary for the professional man and they may be a luxury for another. The location of the home—town, city or country—proximity to market, the number in the family and their age, etc., all influence the making of the budget.

The budget should be made by the whole family, as there is little use for one member of the family to make a budget if the other members do not agree to follow it, so it can be most successfully managed if it has been the result of a frank family discussion. After it is formulated, the next thing is to follow it.



Write To-day

For Our New List of

High-Grade Bonds and Preferred Shares At Attractive Prices

Cash returns from this year's crop come at the most favorable time in history for the buying of good securities. Government, Municipal and other absolutely safe issues can be bought at the lowest prices and with the highest interest yields on record. Never before has your money had such purchasing power for securing a substantial income for a long term of years.

Our knowledge and experience are yours to command in selecting securities best suited to your needs. Send for list today.

Edward Brown & Co.

Bond Dealers

Dept. G., 296 Garry Street, Winnipeg

The City of Winnipeg

[OFFERS

\$1,500,000.00

30-Year 6 per cent.]

Hydro Bonds at \$96.63

Maturing June 1st, 1950, Yielding 6¼ Per Cent.

Interest Payable June 1st and December 1st, in Denominations of

\$100

\$500

\$1000

An Unexcelled Investment Opportunity for the Farmers of the West.

Bonds can be obtained direct from

City Light & Power

55-59 Princess Street, Winnipeg

Without commission charge or delay.

For each \$100 Bond \$10.00 down and \$10.00 a month.

What are Hydro Bonds ?

1. The Signed Pledge of the City of Winnipeg, backed by its entire resources, to repay your loan at maturity.
2. An ironclad obligation to pay your interest twice yearly.
3. An opportunity for the farmer of the West to invest in the City Light and Power—Winnipeg's great public service utility.
4. A direct obligation of the City of Winnipeg, an unquestioned guarantee of principal and interest.

Commercial Advertisers in September, 1920, issues of The Guide

Thousands of farmers in Western Canada are interested in The Guide advertisers. They know that by patronizing The Guide advertisers they are helping not only The Guide but the whole organized farmers' movement. If you want to know "who's who" look them up in these lists:

Advertiser	Address	Products
Ames Holden McCready Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Tires
Alma Farm Light Co.	Chicago, Ill.	Light Plant
Adanac Grain Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Grain
Alexander Geo.	Vancouver, B.C.	Land
Agricultural Insurance Co.	Regina, Sask.	Hall and Fire Ins.
Advance Rumely Thresher Co. Inc.	Winnipeg, Man.	Farm Machinery
Auto Strep Safety Razor Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Safety Razors
Acme Magneto and Electrical Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Magnetos
Alberta Dept. of Agriculture	Edmonton, Alta.	Schools
Alberta College South	Edmonton, Alta.	Educational
Alberta Mines Branch	Edmonton, Alta.	Coal
Antes Foundry Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Sewage System
Avery Co.	Peoria Ill.	Tractors
Burlington Products Ltd.	Hamilton, Ont.	Fence Posts
Buffalo Specialty Co.	Buffalo, N.Y.	Neverleak
Berry Bros.	Walkerville, Ont.	Paint
Babson Bros.	Winnipeg, Man.	Cream Separator
Beatty Bros. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Barn Plans
Blue Ribbon Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Baking Powder
Brown & Co., Edward	Winnipeg, Man.	Stocks and Bonds
Bayer Co. Inc.	New York, N.Y.	Asperin
Bell, Dr.	Kingston, Ont.	Horse Remedies
Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Wire Fence
Birmingham Small Arms Ltd.	Birmingham, Eng.	Guns
Bank of Montreal	Winnipeg, Man.	Printing
Bank of Colonial Press Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Bank of Hamilton	Winnipeg, Man.	Educational
Bank of Hamilton	Winnipeg, Man.	Phonograph
Bank of Hamilton	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Coca-Cola Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Coca-Cola
Canadian Oil Companies Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Oil
Canadian Bank of Commerce	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Canadian Salt Co.	Winnipeg, Ont.	Salt
Canadian Packing Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Produce
Canadian Kodak Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Kodaks
Canadian National Carbon Co. Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Batteries
Carnation Milk Products Co.	Aylmer, Ont.	Milk Products
Carter, H.	Brandon, Man.	Pumps
Canadian Fairbanks Morse Co.	Montreal, Que.	Light Plant
Cockshutt Plow Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Cream Separator
Canadian Tire Service Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Belt Repairs
Crescent Creamery Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Produce
Canadian Pacific Railway	Calgary, Alta.	Land
Cleveland Tractor Co. Ltd.	Windsor, Ont.	Tractors
Crompton Richmond Co. Inc.	New York, N.Y.	Corduroy
Canadian Milk Products Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Klim
Canadian Explosives Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Explosives
Canada Atlantic Grain Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Grain
Canadian Manufacturers' Association	Toronto, Ont.	Tariff
Consolidated Packers Limited	Winnipeg, Man.	Produce
Cushman Motor Works of Canada	Winnipeg, Man.	Farm Machinery
Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada Ltd.	Windsor, Ont.	Spark Plugs
Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Summer Shoes
Canadian Holt Co. Ltd.	Calgary, Alta.	Tractors
Canadian Allis-Chalmers Ltd.	Stratford, Ont.	Flour Mill
Clare Bros. Western Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Furnaces
Consumers Lumber Co.	Vancouver, B.C.	Lumber
Columbia Graphophone Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Grafonolas
Call, A. B.	Winnipeg, Man.	Cattle Labels
Canadian Raybestos Co. Ltd.	Peterborough, Ont.	Break Lining
Calsate & Co.	Montreal, Que.	Dental Cream
Delco Light Co.	Dayton, Ohio	Light Plant
Demolin Cartridge Co. Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Ammunition
De Laval Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Cream Separator
Diamond Dyes	New York, N.Y.	Dyes
Deere Plow Co. Ltd., John	Winnipeg, Man.	Farm Machinery
Demolin Bank	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Davidson Mfg. Co. Ltd., Thos.	Montreal, Que.	Stoves
East, John, Iron Works	Saskatoon, Sask.	Machinery Repairs
Estabrooks, T. H., Co.	St. John's, N.B.	Tea
Eaton Co. Ltd., The T.	Winnipeg, Man.	Mail Order
Fewler, R. L. & Co. Ltd.	Calgary, Alta.	Cider
Fairbanks, N. K. Co. Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Washing Compound
Fuller and Johnson Mfg. Co.	Madison, Wis.	Pump Engines
Ford Motor Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Automobiles
Gutta Percha and Rubber Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Tires
Garbutt Business College	Calgary, Alta.	School
Gillett E. W. & Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Lye
Grant James, W., Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Furs
Grolier Society Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Books
Griffith, G. L. and Sons Ltd.	Stratford, Ont.	Hatters
Great-West Life Assurance Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Life Insurance
Gleaver Co. Inc., H. Clay	New York, N.Y.	Dog Remedies
Galloway Co. of Canada, Wm.	Winnipeg, Man.	Cream Separator
Gray Tractor Co. of Canada Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Tractors
Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Produce
Gold Standard Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Groceries
Garbutt Motor School	Calgary, Alta.	Educational
Gillette Safety Razor Co.	Montreal, Que.	Razors
Hemphill Schools Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	School
Heintzman & Co. Ltd.	Regina, Sask.	Pianos
Hart Parr Co. of Can. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Elevators
Humberstone Coal Co.	Edmonton, Alta.	Coal
Hudson's Bay Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Land
Hallam Ltd., John	Toronto, Ont.	Mail Order
Ingersoll, Robert H. and Bros.	Montreal, Que.	Watches
Iowa State Auto School	Sioux City, Iowa	School
International Elevator Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Grain
Imperial Oil Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Oils
Imperial Bank of Canada	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
International Harvester Co. of Canada	Hamilton, Ont.	Farm Machinery
Imperial Life Assurance Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Life Insurance

Advertiser	Address	Products
Jaeger Woolen Co. Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Woolen Clothing
Jones National School of Auctioneering	Chicago, Ill.	School
Kirstin, A. J., Can. Co.	Sault St. Marie	Stump Puller
Kellogg Switchboard and Supply Co.	Chicago, Ill.	Telephones
Keatings, Thos.	London, Eng.	Insect Powder
K. and S. Tire and Rubber Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Tires
Lawson, S. F. & Co.	London, Ont.	Ammonia
Larned, Carter & Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Overalls
Lister, R. A. & Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Light Plant
Louden Machinery Co.	Guelph, Ont.	Barn Plans
Lymans Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Cuticura Soap
Lisle Mfg. Co.	Clorinda, Iowa	Well Drills
London Gas Power Co. Ltd.	London, Ont.	Engines
Lumber Mfrs. of Western Canada	Winnipeg, Man.	Lumber
Lawrence-Williams Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Drugs
Long & Co. Ltd., R. G.	Toronto, Ont.	Sweaters
Magill & Co.	Fargo, N.D.	Seed Wheat
May, J. R. & Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Radiators
Manitoba Bridge and Iron Works Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Pump Jacks
McCabe Bros. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Grain
Mantle Lamp Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Lamps
Meriden Britannia Co. Ltd.	Hamilton, Ont.	Silverware
Monarch Lumber Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Lumber
McLean Co. Ltd., J. J. H.	Winnipeg, Man.	Planes
Merchants Bank of Canada	Montreal, Que.	Financial
Manufacturers' Life Assurance Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Life Insurance
Massey-Harris Co. Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Farm Machinery
Macdonald, Reg'd. W. C.	Montreal, Que.	Tobacco
Mason and Risch Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Pianos
Manitoba Engines Ltd.	Brandon, Man.	Engines
Michigan State Auto School	Detroit, Mich.	School
Metallic Roofing Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Metal Shingles
Mutual Life Insurance Co.	Waterloo, Ont.	Life Insurance
Maxwells Ltd.	St. Mary's Ont.	Churns
Mount Royal College	Calgary, Alta.	Educational
McClary Mfg. Co.	London, Ont.	Stoves
Monarch Overall Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Overalls
McBean Bros.	Winnipeg, Man.	Grains
North-West Feed Co.	Edmonton, Alta.	Stock Feeds
New York Hair Store	Winnipeg, Man.	Hair
Northland Knitting Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Gloves
North-western Life Assur. Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Life Insurance
North Star Drilling Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Well Drills
North Star Oil Co.	Regina, Sask.	Oils
North-West Biscuit Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Biscuits
Northern Electric Co.	Edmonton, Alta.	Accessories
New Home Machinery Co.	Montreal, Que.	Grain Separator
Northern Trusts Co.	Saskatoon, Sask.	Financial
Nor-West Farmers Co-operative Lumber Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Lumber
Oster Hammond and Nanton	Winnipeg, Man.	Bonds
Ontario Ladies College	Whitton, Ont.	Educational
Parke Davis & Co.	Walkerville, Ont.	Vaccine
Paterson, N. M. & Co. and Bros.	Montreal, Que.	Bonds
Partridge Rubber Co. Ltd.	Guelph, Ont.	Tires
Quaker Oats Co.	Saskatoon, Sask.	Cereals
Rennie, Wm. Co. Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Seed
Ramsay, A., and Son Co.	Montreal, Que.	Paint
Ramsey, James, Ltd.	Edmonton, Alta.	Mail Order
Richardson, Jas., and Sons Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Grain
Royal Bank of Canada	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Remington U.M.C. of Canada Ltd.	Windsor, Ont.	Fire Arms
Robin Hood Mills Ltd.	Moose Jaw, Sask.	Flour
Royal Produce Co. Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Produce
Simplex Darnier Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Darnier
St. Mary's Academy	Winnipeg, Man.	School
Saskatoon Hardware Co. Ltd.	Saskatoon, Sask.	Barbwire
Simmonds Canada Saw Co. Ltd.	Montreal, Que.	Saw
Snowden C. C.	Winnipeg, Man.	Gear Grease
Smith, R. & Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Produce
Sharples Separator Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Cream Separator
Stanwoods Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Phonograph
Standard Bank of Canada	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Stifel and Sons, J. L.	Winnipeg, Man.	Indigo Cloth
Standard Paint Co.	Montreal, Que.	Roofing
Simmons Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Produce
Siskind & Co., M.	Montreal, Que.	Beds
Thompson Sons & Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Poultry
Timken, The Bearing Co.	Canton, Ohio	Grain
Thompson, The Jeweler	Minneapolis, Minn.	Roller Bearings
Tudhope Anderson Co. Ltd.	Orillia, Ont.	Watch Repairs
Tungland Creamery Co. Ltd.	Brandon, Man.	Farm Machinery
Tufts & Co., Philip E.	Delisle, Sask.	Produce
Union Bank of Canada	Winnipeg, Man.	Food Saver
United Grain Growers Ltd.	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Van der Linde Rubber Co. Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Farm Supplies
Vinemount Orchard Co.	Vinemount, Ont.	Tires
Way Sagless Spring Co.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Fruit
Wilson Lytle Badgrew Co. Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Bed Springs
Willis-Overland Ltd.	Toronto, Ont.	Vinegar
Winch, R. V. & Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Automobiles
Western Clock Co. Ltd.	Vancouver, B.C.	Land
Western King Mfg. Co.	Peterborough, Ont.	Alarm Clocks
Whitla & Co. Ltd., R. J.	Winnipeg, Man.	Overalls
Weyburn Security Bank	Winnipeg, Man.	Financial
Winnipeg Piano Co.	Winnipeg, Man.	Pianos
Wood, Gundy & Co.	Toronto, Ont.	Bonds
Western Canada Flour Mills	Winnipeg, Man.	Flour
Young, Inc. W. F.	Montreal, Que.	Horse Remedies

PEERLESS PERFECTION

Strong enough to keep your own live stock where they belong and your neighbor's out. The best way to hold neighborly friendships is to fence to prevent trespassing. This fence "locks the bars," "stays put." Made of Open Hearth steel wire—heavily galvanized.

in such a thorough manner that it will not flake, chip or peel off. The wires are tough, elastic and springy and will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. The joints are securely held with the "Peerless Lock," which will successfully withstand shocks and strains and yet it can be erected on the most hilly and uneven ground without buckling, snapping or kinking. We also build a full line of poultry fence, ornamental fence and gates. Write for our literature. Valuable information on fence construction.

THE BANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. Limited
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

Learn by doing. No previous experience or education necessary. No text books used. All work is practical. A full course covers a practical training on all makes of magnetos, generators, starters, auto wiring, storage battery work, vulcanizing, oxy-acetylene welding, babbitting, soldering, lathe work, auto repairing, practical work in operating 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12-cylinder motors. Training on over 20 makes of leading tractors. This course you can complete in ten weeks. You learn a trade which more than doubles your former earning capacity. A large number from Canada attended this school last term. They come because they get the real practical training in this school. No grafting. It's a home-like school. Send for our large folder, NOW.

Hanson Tractor and Auto School
Dept. G.G.C. FARGO, N. Dak.

The World's Shop Window

A Wealth of Information in the Advertising Pages of your Paper—By K. Dee

MOST of us like to look in shop windows. A merchant usually displays there, first, particularly choice and attractive pieces of merchandise, a new line of goods or the latest styles. Consequently we like to pause, when time and opportunity permits, to look at what may interest us.

In cities and larger towns there are more shops and usually more attractive windows than there are in country towns. There is more competition, and the merchant must make his window more alluring and up-to-date to attract the passing crowds. The city woman has this advantage over her sister living on the farm, but after all it is not such a tremendous one.

In the majority of cases the same quality of goods, the same styles, the same new merchandise (with, perhaps, a more limited choice), is on sale in the stores in towns where she does her buying, but probably are not brought to her attention so attractively or forcibly. She can, however, keep well posted and derive a wealth of information besides if she will only read the advertising columns of the farm paper which is a weekly visitor to her home. In the pages of the paper are a host of articles presented for her choice with information about them.

You Can Learn.

In an address before an advertising convention recently Mrs. Christine Frederick said: "What has advertising brought to the woman in the home? We may, indeed, say that our present standards of living are based on the ideas which the consumer has, for the last twenty years, received from the reading of advertising about every product and furnishing, and in the home of today, while their ideals are many, chief among them are the following:

1. Sanitation and good health standards.
2. Variety and purity and dependable standards in food.
3. "Style" in clothing for all the family.
4. Invention—the bringing of equipment, mechanical devices, novelties, and the multiple products which make for efficiency and comfort.
5. Aesthetics—beauty in house decoration and furnishings; personal beauty and "well-groomed" appearance, especially of women.
6. Education—advancement in learning as developed through home reading courses, inspirational booklets, and all advertisements encouraging training and efficiency in the job or profession."

The News in Advertising.

In going over the advertising columns recently in a single issue of The Guide I acquired over a dozen interesting and valuable pieces of information, ranging all the way from the size of shot best adapted for shooting canvass back ducks to the fact that Labraska fox looks very much like real fox or lynx, but wears much longer.

A writer on this subject in Printer's Ink tells in an interesting way of the quantity of useful information he derived on a great variety of subjects from reading the advertising columns of a few magazines during one or two evenings. Mostly all of it was perfectly new news; some of it consisted of things he had once known but had forgotten, so it, too, was news. This particular fund of interesting information embraced the science of housekeeping, health, food, care of the hair, anatomy, furniture, manufacturing, office and executive finance, fuel conservation, trend of shoe prices, the only kind of drinks that are left—the soft ones—music. Seated in an easy chair beside his own fireside, he acquired 59 interesting news items, all more or less valuable for him to know. He mentions a few of them the better to illustrate his point.

For instance, he learned that 80 per cent. of tuberculosis starts among children under 15; that much of it begins with colds, and that wet feet cause colds. He learned that two-thirds of

the heat of an oven is radiant heat, and will penetrate a glass cooking vessel. He found out where the arch was in his foot, and it was not where he always thought it was. Among other interesting and useful things he learned that a not-entirely-well and yet not-wholly-sick condition may be traced to unsuspected pyorrhea; that through the use of dictating machines the accounting department of a large railway company averaged 117 letters per transcribing operator per day; how the tempering of hammers and axes is controlled; that there is now on the market a combined pressure gauge and air valve for calculating the amount of air pressure in the tire; that sometimes the fretfulness at night of a healthy child may be traced to a squeaky or uncomfortable bed.

Information in Advertising.

He states as a result of this advertisement reading that he has a pretty good idea of what the spring and summer styles will be in every detail where fashion enters into them; that he has a notion of the kind of underwear that promises better comfort than he has heretofore enjoyed, and that he feels qualified to choose discriminatingly when it comes to refurnishing his verandah in a few weeks. He states that he has some information in his head as a result of reading advertisements which would enable him, if he had a lot of cash for investment, to buy securities which would bring good returns and still keep his capital liquid and available for an emergency; that while his interest in them was solely by proxy and largely subconscious, with just a little trying, he could tell this month's style of georgette blouse from the early fashions in 1920 models, which are now so out of date.

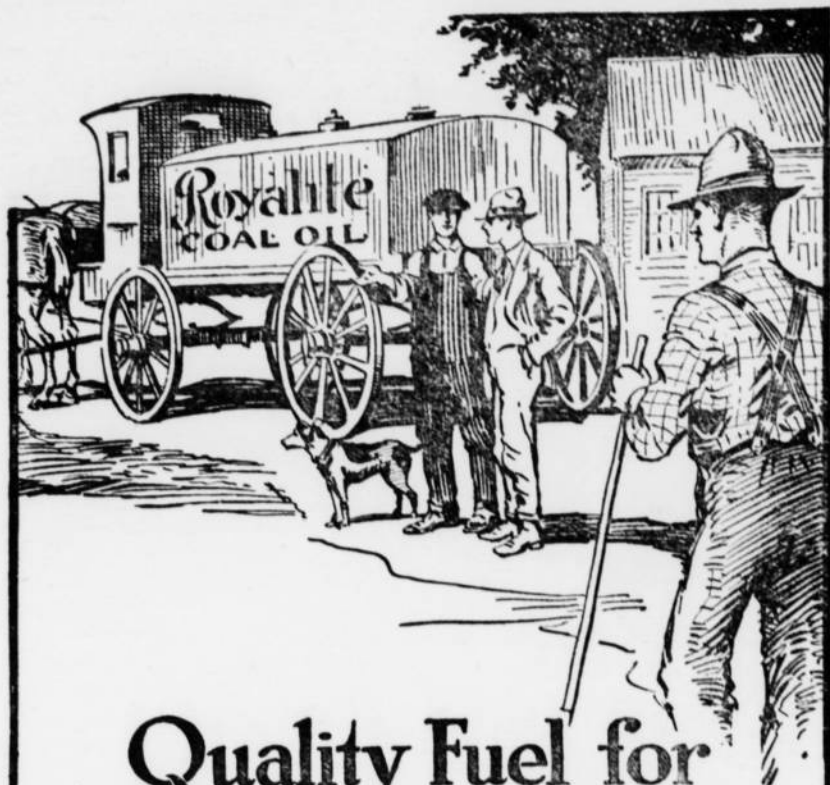
With these examples of observation before us it is not, I think, an exaggeration to say that advertising is one of the greatest educational forces; and that a careful analysis of advertising matter will show that more of an educational and informative nature is found in the advertising columns than in the text of the average publication.

Save Time in Shopping.

Frequently when you go into a store to make a purchase the clerk is "green"—he "does not know." In this case you must rely either on a minute inspection of the article, and, not being an authority, either buy on chance or leave without purchasing. In either case your time is wasted. Advertisements enable you to avoid this. They are in reality well-informed sales people talking to you in print. Their language is carefully chosen and set down in such a way as to tell you facts in as few words as possible. Very seldom does anyone advertise unless he has an unusually good article to offer. Therefore it pays in every way to read advertisements. They describe things you need or tell you of products you should have. Read advertisements everywhere—in newspapers, magazines, etc.; it pays.

What a contrast to the days of our fathers, when practically all buying was a hazard. In those so-called "good old days" soap was just soap, prunes were prunes, coffee was coffee, and so on through the long list of things that are used in every home. In no case was there any guarantee of quality or any sure way of identifying the goods that might have proven satisfactory, so that the same goods could be asked for again by name. The whole buying game was just a game, a game and a gamble, with all the odds against the buyer. Today the most staple lines of merchandise are trade marked and advertised—in itself a guarantee of quality, because the manufacturer's name is known, and his reputation is behind them.

Advertisements keep you posted regarding new and better methods. They keep you abreast of the time, with the least trouble on your part. In the majority of cases you can make up your mind as to just what you want before you enter the store; you can shop in the paper before you shop in the stores. You know what you want when you go



Quality Fuel for Engine and Wick

IMPERIAL Fuels are manufactured to extremely definite standards of quality. Only the fractions of the crude petroleum that come within the precise limits set for Imperial Premier Gasoline and Imperial Royalite Coal Oil can get on the market under Imperial brand names. They are as uniform as modern science and manufacturing skill can make them, in every quality that affects engine performance and flame efficiency.

Imperial Premier Gasoline

vaporizes evenly—makes carburetor adjustment easy—gives maximum power efficiency on a lean mixture—leaves minimum carbon deposits—gives big mileage per gallon. Makes tractor and automobile operation both economical and efficient under all conditions of weather and service.

Imperial Royalite Coal Oil

meets the requirements of kerosene tractors so perfectly that the leading manufacturers recommend its use. It is free from sediment and burns quickly without fouling the engine with carbon. In lamps, heaters, and oil cookstoves it gives heat and light with dependable steadiness and without either smoke or odor.

Sold everywhere in Canada and always standard in quality.



IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Power · Heat · Light · Lubrication
Branches in all Cities

in, and can get more prompt attention and better service from the clerks, and you are consequently in a position to buy to much better advantage than the person who does not read advertise-

ments and, therefore, is not posted. Think of the satisfaction of being known as a discriminating buyer by being able to go into a store and ask for quality goods by name.

Your Rail The Cost

BEFORE the Privy Council at Ottawa, protest against the new railway rates has been made on the grounds that the giving of the new rates would raise the cost of living by a percentage many times higher than the percentage actually charged by the Canadian railways.

It was pointed out that the numerous middlemen who act as the distributors of goods would each add his percentage of profit to the freight rate, so that although the railways might only receive say 40 cents additional freight charge on a shipment the public would be forced, by the distributing middlemen, to pay many times that amount.

The managements of the various Canadian railways desire, through this their association, to draw the attention of newspaper readers to the highly

significant fact that the recent increase in United States railway rates---an increase similar to the increase in Canada---*has actually been followed by a decrease in the cost of living in that country.*

Furthermore—

A great Canadian manufacturer recently made public---without any solicitation and without the previous knowledge of the railway managements---figures which proved that the retail selling price of a yard of plain white cloth in Winnipeg after being hauled from Montreal to Toronto and Toronto to Winnipeg, would be increased only one-half a cent *even after the wholesaler had added 20% profit to the new freight rate and the retailers another 50%.*

He showed that these distributors, whether rightly or wrongly, added 15 cents to his mill price of 15 cents per yard.

The Railway Assoc

263 ST. JAMES STREET

ways and of Living

Yet the railways carried the raw cotton for this yard of goods from Texas to Montreal, and the finished goods from the mill to Toronto and Toronto to Winnipeg for one and one-half cents.

One and one-half cents as against fifteen cents.

We venture to believe that, whatever the explanation or the justification may be, the same serious additions to cost by the distributing trades will be found in relation to almost every article of common household use.

This is not to attack distributors. They may, themselves, be victims of a bad system or of an overcrowded trade. But it is to point out that if they add whatever percentages they, as a trade, find convenient *on top* of the freight rates the railways cannot help either themselves or the public. The oppressive results of these practices should not be

charged against the railway managements, nor cited as reasons for holding freight rates down merely because railway rates *can* be held down while other prices soar as the various trades find necessary.

RAILWAY charges always must be a serious item in determining cost of production. But the management of your railways urge upon your attention this fact--that antiquated, overloaded and wasteful systems of distributing goods are much more properly a subject for public anxiety.

Canada cannot prosper without prosperous railways. Canadian railways cannot prosper unless Canada prospers.

In all sincerity let us suggest that the people of Canada beware of those who would restrict and even strangle the railways *simply because control exists there, and is not so convenient in other departments of commercial activity.*

Association of Canada

EET, MONTREAL, P.Q.

Willow Park Doddies



*First Annual Dispenishing
Sale of High Class, Pure-
bred and Registered*

Aberdeen- Angus Cattle

AT THE FARM
BOWDEN, ALBERTA
Friday, Nov. 5th
Sale Commences at 12 Noon

47 Females 3 Bulls

We have for several years been building up a strong herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Willow Park Farm, and we have now got to the position where we can offer to the public a number of exceedingly well-bred useful cattle, at their own price.

The offering includes 33 cows and two-year-old heifers, all with calves at foot or in calf to my herd bull, Broadus Blackcapper; a number of excellent yearling heifers and a few good bulls.

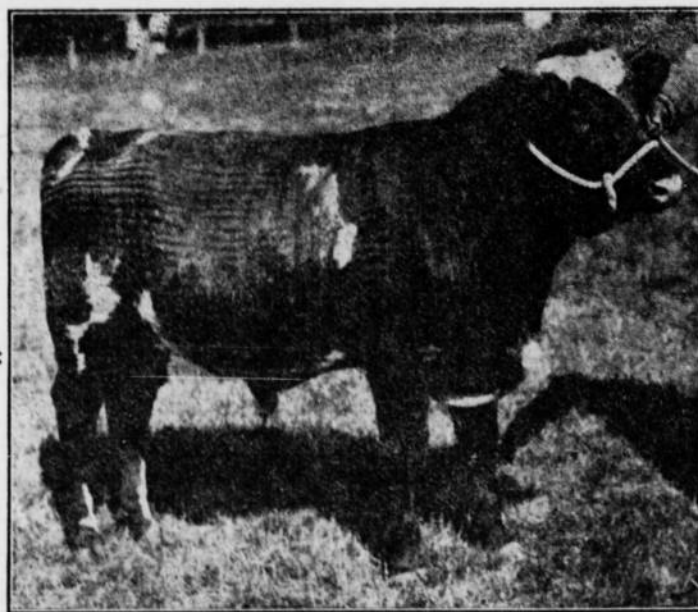
Some of the Best and Most Useful Families of the Breed Represented

Many of the females are sired by Prince Evodie of Glencarnock, the great son of Evereux of Harviestoun, or by Just Pride of Glencarnock, the good-breeding son of Just Jeshurun of Morlich (imp.) The females of breeding age are all bred to Broadus Blackcapper, my herd bull, and the richest bred Blackcap bull in Canada today.

Lunch will be served at the farm, and every attention given to comfort of visitors. Good train service connecting with both Calgary and Edmonton. Several trains both ways.

Auctioneers: W. J. Durno, Calgary; C. F. Damron, Bentley.
For further information and catalogues apply to:

F. W. Crawford, or **C. H. Richardson,**
Sale Manager Proprietor
Brandon, Man. Bowden, Alta.



RHODESIA THANKSGIVING

Sire, Missie's Wonder Jr., dam, Duchess of Lincoln, will be eight months old at time of sale

IMPORTANT SALE SHORTHORNS

Thursday, October 21, 1920, at Prince Albert, Sask.

This is the first annual sale from the herd of J. R. Waterhouse, Rhodesia Stock Farm, Parkside. Included in the 37 head offered there will be 17 breeding females of splendid breeding and individuality, bred in the oldest and best known herds of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Ten are bred to the Imported Remus and the remainder to Lord Aberdeen. There will be also heifer calves and bull calves, growthy, well bred and fit for any herd. This is an exceptional lot, and includes many youngsters fully the equal of the bull from this herd, Rhodesia Merry Avon, which topped the Saskatoon Summer Sale at \$625. Some good herd headers will go in this sale.

Sound Breeding Stock at Your Own Price.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE—OCTOBER 21st.

AND THE PLACE—PRINCE ALBERT. For further particulars write or wire

J. R. WATERHOUSE, Parkside. M. R. COWELL, Prince Albert

United Farmers of Alberta

*Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the
Secretary, H. Higginbotham, Calgary, Alta.*

Organizing for the Fall Drive

THE big U.F.A. membership drive, which is being planned for the first week in November, will be held simultaneously with similar drives in Manitoba and Saskatchewan; so that this will be a real rallying week among the organized farmers' forces in the West. An army of canvassers will be at work; it is expected that 2,500 will be employed in Alberta, and a similar number in both Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Altogether the workers enlisted in the campaign in the three provinces should number not less than 10,000.

Each canvasser will, it is expected, cover his half-township in a car, and canvassers are being urged not to go alone, but to fill up their cars with friends and neighbors. In this way the U.F.A. workers in each district will be united together in a common cause, promoting that feeling of comradeship which is necessary to a successful issue of the campaign. "There is strength in numbers" is a good motto in this connection. Where one worker might be unsuccessful single-handed, two or three are likely to succeed.

The U.F.A. committee in charge of the drive have drafted plans for the organizing of workers, and this work is being entered into enthusiastically in all parts of the province. The committee intend to allow nothing to interfere with the successful completion of this canvass; the organized farmers realize that their task is to mobilize the farm people to the last man and woman.

The object of the drive is to cover the whole of the settled portion of the province completely on November 1 and 2, making a thorough canvass of every farm home. If the canvass is not completed on those dates, it may be continued over the first week of November, but a strong effort will be made for quick, concerted action on the days decided on.

The plan of organization begins with an organizer for each federal constituency, who will be in charge of the work in that territory. Where it is impossible to get one man to handle the whole constituency, two may be appointed, each taking half. These organizers will work through, and in close co-operation with, the district boards. As far as possible, each district political director will assume direct responsibility for the organization of the drive in his own district. If unable to look after all his district, he will arrange with the constituency organizer to subdivide the territory. Then district captains, each having charge of approximately nine townships, will be appointed. Their responsibility will be to get one canvasser for each half township in the territory in their charge, and working with the district director to see that all plans are completed with these canvassers, so that on November 1 they will start out to canvass every elector in their half-township. Everyone of the canvassers will be required to sign a pledge to do this work, and no one will be asked to undertake it who is not prepared to do it thoroughly.

When the drive commences on November 1, every canvasser will send by first mail the report of his daily work, together with all the money received and duplicates of all receipts to the U.F.A. Central office, Calgary. The reason for having all reports and moneys mailed direct to Central office is simply to permit of the daily recording of progress, the assurance of accuracy in accounting, and the tabulation of the work

done. The collections will then be properly allocated among the various district associations and locals benefitting through the drive.

The work of perfecting the organization for the drive has already been begun. Meetings of the various constituency boards will be held early in October, where the division of territory among the workers will be definitely decided upon. U.F.A. workers throughout the province are entering into the plan with the spirit and determination that ensure success.

Should Read Circulars

A letter received from one of the political association officers, contains the following: "I have reason to think, that the secretaries of many of the locals are not distributing the literature from Central office as well as they might, and people are not as well informed on matters connected with our organization as they should be." If this is the case, it is most unfortunate that it should be so, and Central office would like to urge upon all secretaries the importance of bringing before the local all communications received from Central office. These are prepared and mailed at considerable cost and under the direction of the chosen officers of the organization, and contain information which in their opinion it is desirable that the members of the locals should have. They are sent to the secretary as the trustee of the local, not as his property to do with as he sees fit, and it is his duty to let the members of the local know what is in them.



"Far From the Madding Crowd"

A U.F.A. Sunday congregation at Bear Lake, 350 miles north-west of Edmonton.

Doctors' Charges

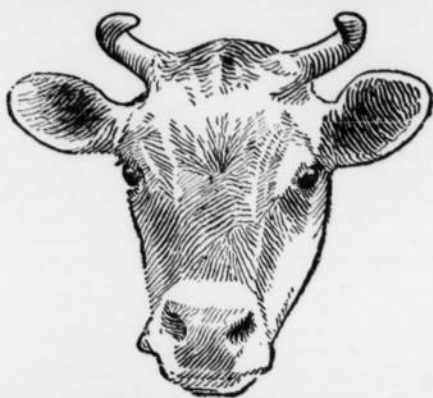
Central office has received a number of complaints in regard to charges made by some medical men which it was felt were excessive. There seems to be a general impression throughout the country that there is a legal scale of charges for medical practitioners. This is not the case. There is no legal scale of doctors' charges in this province. There is a scale of charges agreed upon by the Medical Association, however, which doctors usually adhere to.

When a doctor makes charges which are felt to be unreasonable, Central office advises that the case be carefully gone into and an amount, which fair-minded persons having a full knowledge of the facts consider reasonable, tendered to the doctor. No one is under obligation to pay to a doctor more than reasonable payment for the services rendered. If the doctor declines to accept a sum which constitutes a reasonable settlement, the doctor has the option of taking the case into court, when the judge will determine what, in his view, is a reasonable amount.

In regard to legal fees, there is a scale of charges authorized by the courts. Anyone who has employed legal service can have the solicitor's bill reviewed by the clerk of any district or supreme court in the province in accordance with the scale allowed by the courts.

"Tariff's Toll on Children"

Copies of Tariff's Toll on Children, by Ruth Preston Stevenson, reprinted from The Guide and issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, can be supplied by Central office. This leaflet gives tabulated statements showing the taxes that must be paid in purchasing an outfit of clothing for children of various ages.



Help Her Make Good

COWS are sensitive creatures—the irregularity and inefficiency of hand milking makes them nervous and can't possibly get the best results.

That difficulty is entirely overcome with the Burrell milker. The milking is always uniform, soothing and thorough.

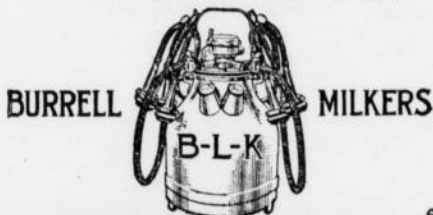
One man or boy, operating two units, can handle more cows than three hand milkers, and do a better job. Figure that saving in labor and see how much ahead you'll be at the end of the year by using the Burrell.

We sell this milker because we are convinced it's the best made, and when you've examined it you'll agree with us. Come in to see it.

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LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

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Rural Education

Instalment Three

Apparently the solution of the difficulty arising out of the present system of organization would be to re-organize with a larger area as a unit, similar to the country in eastern provinces and states. In Western Canada the municipality is the most natural division. A single school board of five members could handle the school business of the whole municipality, select teachers for all the schools in the districts, equalize taxation, supervise the erection of new buildings and new districts for lower grades, centralize the higher grades and establish a rural municipal high school.

The crying need in this country, and the dominant plea in this argument is for rural high school education. In Saskatchewan in 1916 there were over 40,000 children of high school age and about 7,000 were getting some high school work. Of that 7,000 some were from rural districts. From this it is clear (1) that high school facilities are not within reach of a majority, and (2) that the high school course of study does not appeal to the youth of the country. In rural Denmark 63 per cent. of the population have taken the course provided by the Folk High School or the Agricultural High School. This has made the Danes the most scientific farmers in the world.

A rural high school then must be of a distinctive type. The course of study must be rooted in the agricultural community, and all that belongs to it. Instead of compelling a pupil to "plug" dead languages and "eram" history, classics and higher mathematics, instruct the boys in animal husbandry, field husbandry, economics, sociology, farm mechanics, and farm management; and instruct the girls in domestic science, home economics, home nursing and all other phases of everyday rural life. In other words, let every municipal high school be a farmers' college on a small scale, modelled to educate the rural population in the rural districts, right at home, so to speak, where they will be retained as creditable citizens, an asset to the community, instead of being alienated from the farm as they are by taking a course in the city high schools today.

With such a high school in each municipal district as soon as the population warrants its support, one of the fundamental principles of education will have been fulfilled, viz., putting the means of education within the reach of all. The provincial department of agriculture in Alberta has attempted to do this, but it must necessarily be a long time before the province can support schools of the type in vogue in sufficient numbers to meet the needs of the people. If it is good to have such a course of instruction within fifty miles of every farm, it would be infinitely better to have it on a smaller scale at the expense of the district, where every pupil of high school age can attend and at least be home for the week-end. The cost, instead of being borne directly by the province from general revenue, would be carried by the direct beneficiaries of the system, the residents of the municipalities. The whole district would always have at hand a competent superintendent of all the schools in the district, in the person of the principal of the high school. There would be only one high school staff to support instead of many in a municipality as is the case where rural schools are consolidated into several larger districts, each a "make-shift" high school. The means of education would then be placed within reach of all. The other principle of education to be enforced would be to compel the public to make use of those means. One need not be a prophet nor the son of a prophet to see that within one generation the element of compulsion would be a minus quantity, for rural education would have found its own by fitting a rural population for happy, successful rural life.

Darling U.F.A. are greatly encouraged with the results of their organizing. E. C. Duncan, the secretary, says: "We have received a grant of \$2,000 from the government for road building, and work has commenced, so we obtained prompt returns from our organization. For the first time we will be able to get a threshing outfit into our district."

How I Make Big Money Out of "Ornery" Horses

By DAN GORDON.

ABOUT two years ago I witnessed up in New York State an exhibition of horse-training that opened my eyes. A man by the name of Mackley took a devil of a mean, vicious mare that hadn't been harnessed for seven months and in a few days had her gentle enough for a school girl to drive. Mackley had taken the mare off the owner's hands for \$50 and just ten days after sold her for \$175.00. A clear profit of \$125.00 in ten days!

That started me investigating. I learned that Mackley had simply used the methods introduced by the famous horse trainer, Jesse Beery. Beery, I learned, used to go about the country giving wonderful exhibitions in colt-breaking and horse-training; but realizing that he could accomplish more by teaching his methods by mail, had given up his exhibition work to spread his horse-training secrets by mail-instruction. Mackley had studied Beery's Course in his spare time and in a few months was able to accomplish magical results with weak colts and horses with bad habits.

Other Successes

Mackley's work showed me a way to make some nice money and I determined to take Prof. Beery's Course in horse-training—but before doing so I made further enquiries. Here are what a few of Beery's students said. I'll let them tell of their success in their own words.

Mr. S. L. Arrant writes: "Just to test Beery's methods I bought the worst balking, kicking, fighting horse I could find. Paid \$65.00 for him. After handling him only a few hours according to Beery's system I sold him for \$135.00"

Mr. Dell Nicholson, Portland, Mich., writes: "I have trained a four year old mare that was given up by everybody. Bought her for \$35.00 and now have her so gentle, my little boy handles her. Wouldn't take \$200.00 for her."

Dean L. Smith, Findley, Ohio, writes: "By following Beery's instructions have changed a worth less dangerous balker into a horse worth \$225.00."

Everett McBlock, Elkhart, Ill., writes: "Have just broken a pony to drive and taught it some tricks. Owner bought it for \$17.50. Paid me \$40.00 to train it. He just sold it to a show company for \$150.00."

How I Work

The big source of my income is in buying up "ornery" colts and horses at bargain prices, and after training the animals, selling them at a good profit. However, I also pick up good money handling colts and

training horses for others on a fee basis. For instance, a farmer had a beautiful driving bay that had the bad habit of shying. A piece of paper blowing across the road would set the horse crazy. The owner thought a great deal of the animal, but couldn't take chances on the shying habit. A friend of his for whom I had done some work put this man in touch with me and in a few hours I had the horse completely cured of the habit—for which job I received \$50.

Curing Bad Habits

You can see from this that my work consists not only in breaking colts and "gentling" vicious horses, but in curing the various bad habits a horse can have—such as shying, balking, fear of automobiles, etc., pulling at hitching strap, pawing in the stall, etc., etc. Beery's methods of colt breaking are particularly amazing. Under the old way of handling green colts one usually had to half kill the horse as well as himself to accomplish anything—and then the colt was usually spoiled or hurt in some way or other. But, when you apply Beery's principles, there is no hard, long work or injury to the colt.

No one should have a biting, kicking or balky horse when it is so easy to cure these vicious habits. No one should attempt to break in a colt the old fashioned way when Beery's methods make the task so easy. To every horse owner, to every lover of horsemanship, my advice is to get acquainted with the Beery principles. You can not only make money for yourself, but you can do a world of good, particularly at this day when there is such a big demand for dependable horses.

Wonderful Book Free

I have been requested to state that Prof. Jesse Beery will send his remarkable booklet, "How to Break and Train Horses," free to those interested. It is a booklet well worth having, as it reveals some startling information on horse training. I have heard men who considered themselves expert horsemen say that the booklet was a revelation to them. There is no use in my going into details on the booklet when you can get it free for the asking. Just mail the coupon below to the Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 610, Pleasant Hill, Ohio, and the booklet will be sent free by return mail. Mail Coupon TODAY.

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Please send me your free book (or books) checked below:

☐ How to Break and Train Horses. By Prof. Jesse Beery.

☐ How to Breed Livestock. By Dr. C. C. Palmer.

☐ How to Feed for Bigger Livestock Profits. By Dr. C. C. Palmer.

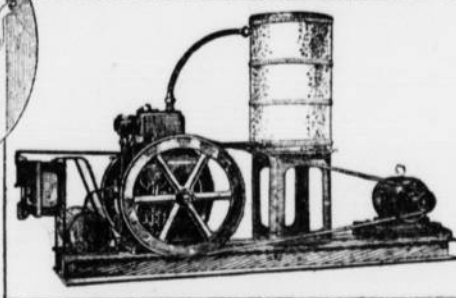
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It is completely automatic. It starts itself and stops itself. When you want light, simply switch the button—the plant does the rest.

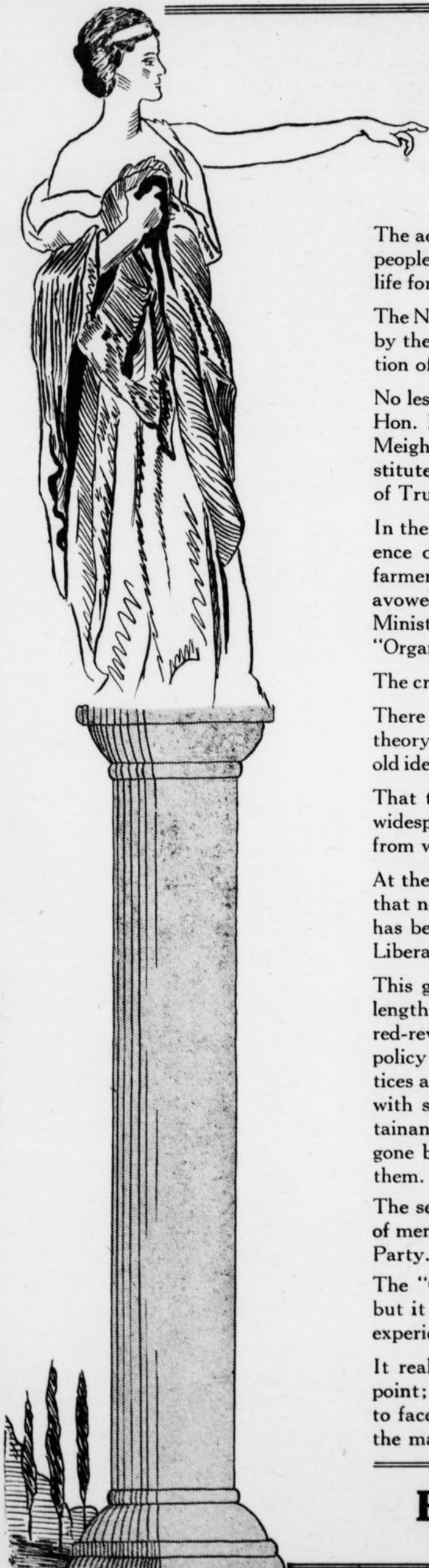
With the exception of keeping it clean, and filling the supply tank, no attention is required.

Write for New Illustrated Catalogue giving full particulars. It would be worth your while to read it.

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FOOLING

The adage "*that the people like to be fooled*" is held in high esteem by many people—in high places. This theory has been the guiding principle of our political life for the last half century.

The Nova Scotia by-election—through which the Hon. F. B. McCurdy was returned by the overwhelming urban majority in the town of Truro—witnessed the application of the theory in its most insidious and dangerous form.

No less than five cabinet ministers—Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Hon. Gideon Robertson, Hon. F. B. McCurdy, Hon. Geo. Foster and the Prime Minister, Hon. Arthur Meighen—accompanied by all of the pomp and ceremony befitting duly constituted ministers of the crown, addressed great mass meetings of the electors of Truro at different times during the campaign.

In their addresses these men dwelt upon the terrors of Bolshevism and the imminence of anarchy. The Hon. Gideon Robertson said in effect: "The organized farmers are seeking the co-operation of those elements in our population, whose avowed object is the destruction of the government of Canada." The Prime Minister, by implication, branded the Hon. T. A. Crerar, H. W. Wood and the "Organized Farmers" as "wreckers" and "destructionists."

The cry of "wolf" was raised—the election won.

There is nothing new in the tactics employed—merely the application of the theory "that the people like to be fooled." But they prove conclusively that the old idea is still dominant and has lost none of its popularity.

That the theory is wrong is evidenced by the prevalence of an unrest almost as widespread as the electorate of the Dominion; by an almost universal discontent from which is born "destructive doctrines" and "unwholesome creeds."

At the present time there are only two political groups in the Dominion of Canada that need to be taken seriously. Both claim to be non-partisan. The one group has been made by a fusion of the partisan, "fool the people" elements of the old Liberal and old Conservative parties.

This group is led by the Hon. Arthur Meighen, who goes forth throughout the length and breadth of the land visualizing for the people anarchy, terrorism and red-revolution. He advises the electorate to merely continue a policy—and that policy the one which has given birth to and fostered, by its inequalities, its injustices and sundry inconsistencies, the seething mass of disquietude which he depicts with such realism. In stentorian tones he cries "unity." Unity for the maintenance of the "established" theories for the one and only reason that in times gone by the people have been "fooled" into establishing and deeply entrenching them.

The second group is now represented in the House of Commons by a small body of men known to the public as "The Cross-benchers," or the New National Policy Party.

The "Organized Farmers" throughout Canada form the backbone of the group, but it has behind it that great body of public opinion which, through the costly experience of the last 50 years, has grown tired of "being fooled."

It realizes fully the extreme seriousness of the situation from a national standpoint; that in some cases the public mentality has become diseased. And it dares to face the issue fairly—and to undertake to eliminate the causes responsible for the malady.

REMEMBER THE DATE

THE PEOPLE

For near a score of years the "Organized Farmers" have been crystallizing their opinions and spreading their "gospel" under the slogan "equal rights to all; special privilege to none." This slogan belonging to the second, fairly represents the fundamental difference between the conceptions of the two groups.

And while the "Organized Farmers" are furnishing a foundation on which a new political superstructure is being erected, their political activities of the present represent only one phase; a development of the "Organized Farmer" movement. True this phase is now forced to the forefront by the imminence of a Federal election, but the real work of the associations is that of building for the future, through developing a more intelligent public opinion; a higher conception of the responsibilities of citizenship. To this end the associations seek to mobilize within the organization the farmers of the West 100 per cent. strong, and a

JOINT ORGANIZATION DRIVE

will be conducted by the three great farmer organizations—the U.F.M., the S.G. G.A. and the U.F.A.—during the first week of November. The plan of organization is uniform throughout the three provinces.

Provincial Committee

The work in each province will be under the direct supervision of the Central or Organization Committee for that province. The Central Committee, working with the various Federal Constituency Boards, will place an organizer in charge of each Federal Constituency.

Constituency Board

The Constituency Organizer, working with and through the members of the various constituency boards, will subdivide all of the territory of the district into units of approximately nine townships each and appoint a "District Captain" over each unit of nine townships.

District Captain

Each District Captain will enlist the services of men and women for each one-half township unit of the territory under his jurisdiction, to act as canvassers for the "Drive."

The Canvasser

On the morning of November 1st, canvassers will start out in every one-half township, in every nine-township unit, in every Federal Constituency in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, to personally visit every resident in their districts respectively. The head of every household will be asked to contribute the sum of \$6.00—no more, no less. The \$6.00 will pay for one year's membership in the association; one year's subscription to the Official Organ, and leave \$2.00 to be used by the Central Offices and the Constituency Boards for organization purposes.

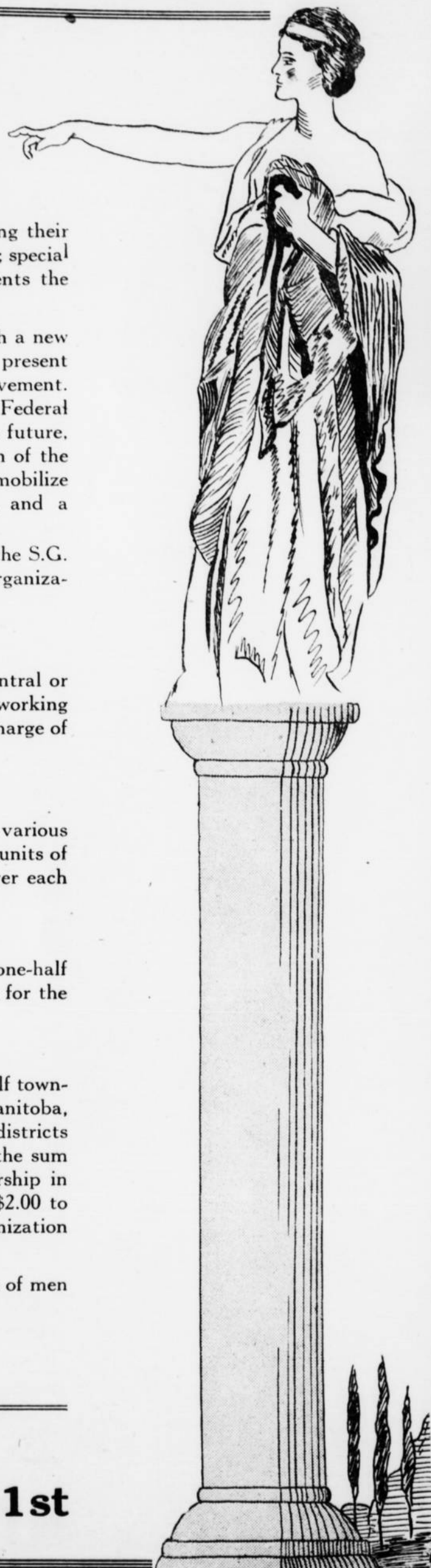
Such a campaign will require the services—for a short time—of thousands of men and women.

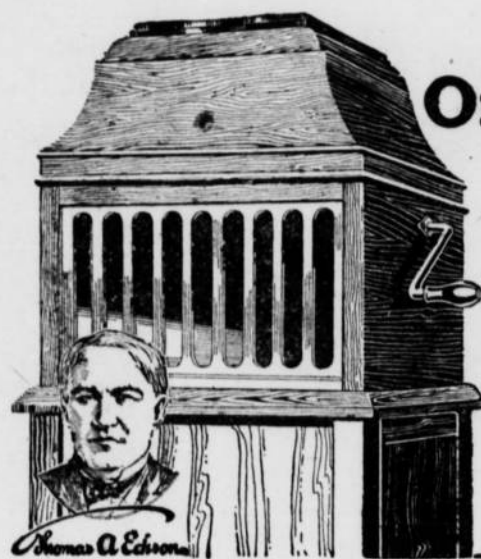
VOLUNTEER

Every person will be expected to contribute.

BE READY

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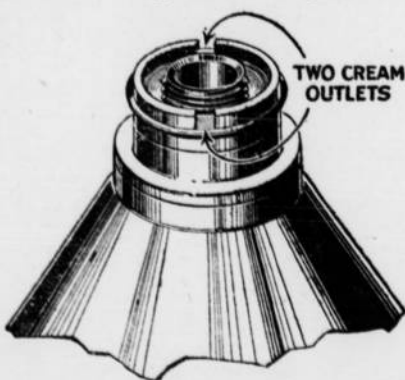
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

United Farmers of Manitoba

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Manitoba by the Secretary,
W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

To Advance the Cause

(A Word for October 25th)

WE know the paths in which our feet should press,
Across our hearts are written Thy decrees,
Yet now, O Lord, be merciful to bless,
With more than these.

Grant us the will to fashion as we feel,
Grant us the strength to labor as we know,
Grant us the purpose, ribbed and edged with steel,
To strike the blow.

Knowledge we ask not, knowledge Thou hast lent,
But, Lord, the will, there lies our bitter need,
Give us to build above the deep intent,
The deed, the deed.

Facts About the Referendum

It is being taken under Dominion (federal) auspices.

The provincial voters' lists, revised by special registrars, is being used.

You cannot vote unless your name is on the list.

To vote "Yes" means we accept the new power offered to our province by the Dominion.

To vote "Yes" brings into force in Manitoba the special restriction on importation which the province has wanted for years.

To vote "Yes" will mean, that the recent amendments to the Manitoba Temperance Act will also be proclaimed.

All temperance people will vote "Yes" and will urge their friends and neighbors also to vote "Yes."

Vote early and vote "Yes."

A Word to the Wise

Are you today boosting the U.F.M. contests—debating, oratory, elocution—and the U.F.M. university course? The association depends upon you to put these across. Begin today. That is democracy. That is public spirit. That is U.F.M.-ism. Service of your country.

Home Rule for Manitoba

That, in a single phrase, is what is to be gained by voting "Yes" on October 25. Manitoba has never been able to have her way in regard to the liquor question. In 1892, she said by a 12,000 majority of her electors that she wanted the traffic prohibited, but the sale and the drinking went on. In 1898, by a 9,000 majority in another plebiscite, she reaffirmed her decision, but the barrooms flourished and the manufacture of drunkards and wastrels and paupers and imbeciles went on. In 1916, by a 23,000 majority, she flung once more her defiance in the face of the gigantic menace of her life, but even then her will was not fully effective. Traffickers from either adjoining province could still laugh at her defiance and continued to flout her authority.

The war brought a more sober sense to the nation and the Dominion government decided to put a check, temporarily at least, upon the hideous waste of life and food and property. And the order-in-council legislation effected for the time what the province had never been able to do for itself. And the effect all around was beneficial and enlightening. It proved that the traffic in time of national stress was an intolerable menace. It pointed toward the thought that, what is a menace in war time is only a degree less a menace in time of peace, and that with the national burdens we still must bear, we would be better rid of this vast and galling incubus upon our life.

The order-in-council legislation lapsed a year after the close of the war, and the interprovincial traffickers shouted aloud in their glee and rushed madly to their task of defying the will of the majority by pouring in their liquor through a hundred channels from both east and west.

In the meantime the Dominion government, still apparently timorous about implementing the national will by casting out the evil by a Dominion law, had decided that it must accord the provinces autonomy in the matter. And so by the amendments to the Canada Temperance Act, passed at last session, the government of the Dominion placed on the statute book enactments prohibiting the importation into a province of all liquors forbidden by the laws of that province to be sold within its bounds. These amendments were to come into force in each province following an affirmative vote upon the question: "Shall the importation or the bringing of intoxicating liquor into the province be forbidden?" That vote will be taken in this province on October 25. If we say yes, it will be our acceptance as a people of the power which we have been deprived of all these years. It will mean self government in Manitoba in a fuller sense than ever it has been enjoyed in the past. It is a progressive and democratic reform, as well as a movement toward moral and social and economic betterment.

A Second Advance Step

The affirmative vote carries further effect. It has been officially announced that certain further restrictions, provided by amendments made at the last session of the legislature to the Manitoba Temperance Act, will be proclaimed simultaneously with the Dominion legislation if an affirmative decision is given. These amendments provide against the evils that have arisen in connection with the prescription system. No doctor will be permitted to issue more than 100 prescriptions a month. The quantity that may be kept by druggists, doctors and dentists is limited to small measures. The sale of liquors for legitimate purposes will be in the hands of government officials. Temperance people may be assured that under the new system we shall have taken a definite step—a long step—towards complete elimination of the evils from which we have suffered in the past.

Let no citizen neglect his or her opportunity. Vote early. Vote "Yes" and stand once more on the side of a clean Manitoba.

A Live Dairy Company

No better example of the western farmer getting a real hustle on can be found than in the work being done these October days by the workers of the new co-operative dairy company. They are on the job every day and night, excepting a scant 24 hours for Sunday each week, and every road leading out from Winnipeg is getting familiar with their group going along at top speed in the task of building up the foundation stock of the company. Their secretary links arms now with a Frenchman, now with an Icelandic, now with a Mennonite and again with a Dutchman, a Pole or a Ruthenian, and by the compulsion of his own straightforward sincerity and confidence enlists them all in the service of the enterprise.

He draws attention, for example, to such facts as the following: Minnesota has 800 dairies, of which 77 per cent. are co-operative. In 1918 the patrons received 52 cents a pound on the average for butter fat, while the butter sales averaged 47 cents a pound. In 1919 the over-run from Minnesota creameries was 23 per cent., that is, each pound of butter fat made 1.23 pounds of butter. Now, in Manitoba, during the past season, the summer price of butter fat was 56 cents a pound, while the wholesale price of butter ranged from 57 cents to 60 cents. But with a corresponding over-run to that of Minnesota, butter retailing at 70 cents a pound would equal 86 cents for 1.23 pounds. Why did the Manitoba farmer only get 56 cents? In the process of figuring out an answer to that question he is able to show the pressing necessity for the farmer doing his own marketing.



Beware of radiator leaks! Carry a can of this wonderful liquid in tool kit, always ready to pour into water in radiator when leak occurs. **Stops leaks**, in 5 to 10 minutes, anywhere in cooling system.

Saves expensive soldering and does a better job. Guaranteed satisfactory and positively will not clog or impair cooling system. Millions of cans sold. 75c a can at all dealers or sent direct.

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Be Comfortable at Work



Ask Your Dealer

R. J. WHITLA & CO.
Limited
WINNIPEG

City Comfort in the Country

Home would be more like home with modern plumbing conveniences.

Stop and think of the immense comfort of an automatic, non-odorous sewage disposal system. The sanitary value alone is worth more than cost of system. Full information and blue prints free upon application.

Anthes Foundry Ltd.

Manufacturers of Soil Pipes and Fittings, Tank Heaters, Feed Cookers, Etc.
WINNIPEG TORONTO

SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM



Or he digs up a recent report of the agricultural department which shows a decrease between 1919 and 1920 in Manitoba of 300,000 acres of grain, of 6.2 per cent. of horses, of 3.1 per cent. of cattle, of 14.9 per cent. of hogs and 6.2 per cent. of sheep. And he holds you up with the question, "Do you consider that the 'basic' industry is on a satisfactory basis in this province?" And it doesn't take long to convince you that the farmer needs to be up and doing on the business end and the marketing end of his job right away, and that one place to start is in the co-operative handling of dairy products.

And so the company is going ahead. Selling their stock in units of \$100, doing the work in the simplest and most economical way, laying the whole proposition open before every man canvassed, they are rapidly accumulating the capital required for the commencement of operations. All enquiries regarding the project, details of organization and the methods proposed may be had from the secretary, G. W. Tovell, at 511 McIntyre Building, Winnipeg, Man.

The Next Forward Step

The development of our U.F.M. district organization and the increasingly effective work done by our district boards are pointing the way to another great advance step which may become possible in the near future, and which should today be under earnest consideration by everyone who has the welfare of the movement at heart.

It is the employment by the district for work within its own area of a permanent executive officer who may be termed district U.F.M. field man, agent or secretary. His functions would include organization, visitation, development, expert advice, circulation of literature, the assistance of boys' and girls' clubs and agricultural societies, as well as U.F.M. locals, the promotion of co-operative enterprises and the direction of the work of community betterment generally.

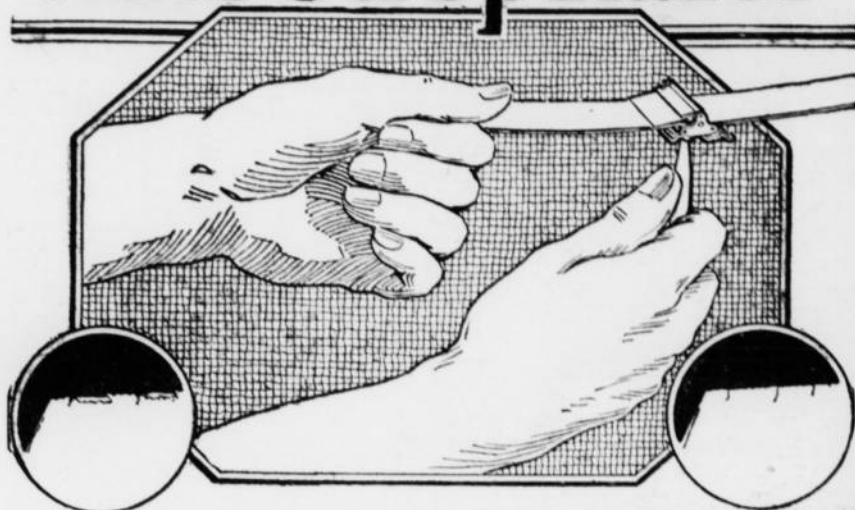
No argument is needed to prove the necessity for such a worker. Every active U.F.M. worker is face to face with that necessity at every turn. The adequate visitation of our locals has never been possible. Our co-operation has been only fragmentary and often ineffective, simply from lack of informed direction. The young people have not been won largely because so few young, trained leaders have been available. Every U.F.M. local today is suffering from lack of the work such a leader could give it.

The question has largely been a question of ways and means. That problem has been solved by the Farm Bureau organization in the middle western States. In their system the service rendered by the "county agent," as their district official is called, has so demonstrated its worth that they have no difficulty in showing the people that they are getting splendid value for every dollar paid for his salary and expenses. A trained man, working in close conjunction with the constituted farmers' organization, will more than pay for his maintenance in the impetus and the effectiveness imported to the rural life movement through his activities.

Some of our Manitoba districts have already been considering the engagement of such a worker, and it may be expected that at every district convention this fall some further attention will be devoted to it. Take the case of a district with 4,000 organized United Farmers. A contribution of \$1.00 each would amply provide salary and traveling expenses for a thoroughly trained worker. Every quarter-section in the area would be benefited. Every local would be visited at least twice in the year. Juniors would be enlisted in increasing numbers. Local co-operation would be put on its feet. Special courses would be provided for. Suggestions for practical betterment would be available. The whole machinery would be stimulated and "oiled up" for greater effectiveness.

It is time for us to parallel the success of our American cousins. It is time for Manitoba to set the pace to the other provinces. It is time for three or four of our most thoroughly organized districts to take this matter up in earnest and make it go.

AutoStop Razor



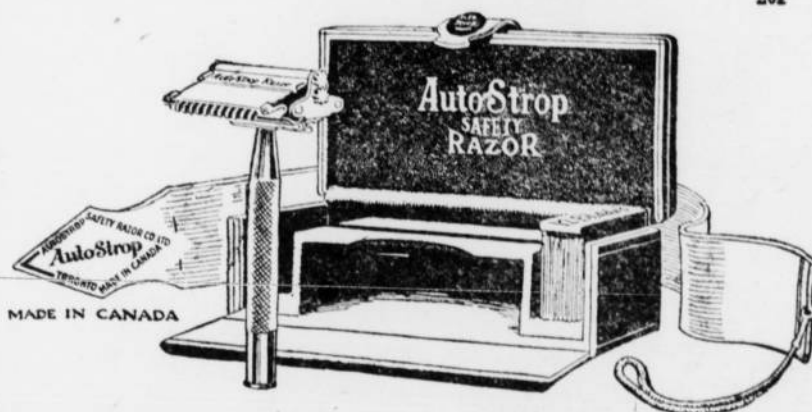
Edge Before Stropping (Magnified)

Edge After Stropping (Magnified)

IT'S the stropping that counts! Any razor is soon ruined by unskilled stropping. There is one and one only razor that sharpens itself—the AutoStop Razor. You can't stop it wrongly—just slip the stop through the frame and a few strokes to and fro will renew the blade edge.

Any dealer will demonstrate the AutoStop Razor to you, guarantee satisfaction, or refund of purchase price. Only \$5.00—complete with stop and twelve blades in an attractive assortment of cases to suit any purpose.

AutoStop Safety Razor Co., Limited
AutoStop Building, Toronto, Canada



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For Sale on The Staples Farm

Section Seventeen, Township Seven, Range Six,
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1,500 High-Bred OXFORD EWES

Consisting of 300 Lambs, 400 Eighteen months old, 400 Thirty months old, 800 three to five years old, 25 Rams.

These sheep are the result of a number of years careful breeding.

Write to:

G. J. STAPLES, Stephenfield P.O., Man.

or wire him, Carman. You will be met at station and shown the flock.

DISPERSION SALE SHORTHORNS

AT THE
FOLEY FARM

3 miles south of Manitou, Man.,
Wednesday, Oct. 20



ROYAL HEIR, 123846
(Imp. in dam)

Having rented our farm, we will dispose of our pure-bred Shorthorn herd, including our well-bred stock bull, Royal Heir, 123846, imported in dam, by Bequhan Seal, out of Coronation 14th.

Some choice registered Berkshire swine and a full line of farm implements will also be disposed of.

TERMS CASH.

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Sale visitors will be conducted to farm from Manitou station in cars

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Pleasant Hill, Ohio

Deloraine Dairy Stock Farm

HOLSTEINS My herd of tuberculin-tested Holsteins is headed by GLENLEA COLANTRA FONTIEX, by Colonia Champion Johanna, dam Glenlea Pontiac Banostine Belle, which had a weekly average of 105 lbs. of milk. This bull is of the well-known Cummings breeding, and I have a number of excellent females with lots of size and quality, bred for production, in calf to him. In Berkshires I have a fine lot of young boars and sows. Get your pick now.

CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAINE, MAN.

Scotch Bred and Milking Shorthorns

We are offering for sale a number of imported Shorthorn Bulls and Females, many of them from straight Scotch breeding by imported sires; also some show heifers and a number of well-bred dual-purpose animals. This stock is mostly made up of two-year-olds and comprises sons and grandsons of Gainford Marquis, Imp., Oakland Star Imp., and Right Sort Imp. Inspection cordially invited. Write and tell us your wants.

JAS. BOUSFIELD & SONS, Macgregor, Man.



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Scientifically Prepared Vaccines

Blackleg Vaccine (Blacklegoids)

The reliable blackleg vaccine in pill form.

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A natural aggressin.

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WRITE FOR FREE INSTRUCTIVE BOOKLETS ON BLACKLEG AND ITS PREVENTION.

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Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.R., Kingston, Ont.

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Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Tribute to Prairie Women

UNDER the heading of the "Prairie Provinces," a recent issue of The Montreal Witness and Canadian Homestead contains an article in which the work of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers is discussed under the heading: "Western Women are Progressive."

Comparing the East and the West, the Witness says:

"Western women are apparently in advance of eastern women in the matter of availing themselves of the franchise and taking an active interest in politics. There is at least one woman in each of the western legislatures, while no woman has yet been elected to any of the five eastern legislatures."

Proceeding to a discussion of the Saskatchewan movement, the Witness continues:

"The number of women who attend the political conventions and meetings of the organized farmers in the West, the interest which they manifest in the subjects discussed and the number of able women speakers who are heard, all indicates that the farmers' political movement is destined to make the women an active force in politics much sooner than would otherwise have been the case. At a Grain Growers' convention in the Prince Albert district a few days ago, Mrs. M. L. Burbank, secretary of the women's section of the Grain Growers' Association, reminded the women that they formed nearly half of the electorate. She was afraid that some women failed to realize that the great problems of the day concerned their everyday lives. The cost of living, the question of tariffs, the educational questions, and matters pertaining to public health were all questions which virtually concerned women. She said that for many years women had been advised by churches and kindred organizations to keep out of politics. But this was bad advice, for politics was the first business of life, and nothing could take precedence over the management of national affairs, upon which the whole fabric of life depended. It was not sufficient to get out and register the vote at election times, or to just wake up about the time of an appeal to the country; but the interest taken in public affairs must be continuous."

Convention of N.N.P. Supporters

With 34 members of the constituency executives of the New National Policy movement in attendance, the first annual convention opened in the Y.M.C.A., Regina, on Wednesday morning, October 6, and, after six strenuous sessions, concluded on the following day at noon.

The following officers for the year were elected: President, W. J. Orchard, Tregarva; vice-president, Thos. Teare, Marquis; secretary-treasurer, R. M. Johnson, Regina. Executive: R. Fenerty, Bickleigh; Mrs. V. McNaughton, Harris, and Geo. F. Edwards, Markinch.

One of the most important actions taken by the convention was the unanimous adoption of a resolution demanding the resurrection of the Wheat Board. This was adopted during the closing hours of the convention, and was supplemented by the appointment of a committee, consisting of Thos. Teare, of Marquis; W. Van Allan, of Gull Lake, and C. E. Little, of Weyburn, to interview Hon. J. A. Calder, minister of immigration and colonization, who happened to be in the city on that day. The committee was appointed in the dying hours of the convention with a view to emphasizing upon Mr. Calder

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary, J. B. Musselman, - Regina, Sask.

the demand of the farmers of Saskatchewan for the re-appointment of the Canada Wheat Board, and was still in session when the convention adjourned at noon.

For the first time since the formation of the New National Policy movement in Saskatchewan, the press was admitted to the proceedings after a spirited debate, in which Mr. Musselman reminded the delegates of the friendly publicity given by the local and provincial press and counselled the open door. Geo. F. Edwards suggested that secret



Hudson's Bay Co. Store at Yorkton
Recently taken over by Yorkton Grain Growers' Association

caucuses were the curse of past political parties, and the public was fed up on censorship.

Another important decision taken was the incorporation of the organization. While there was as much difference of opinion amongst the delegates as there is obviously amongst the provinces, it was finally decided to instruct Major Gregory, solicitor for the S.G.G.A., to proceed with incorporation, under the name of The New National Policy Association.

During the discussion it was suggested that no matter what name was selected they would be generally known as the Farmers' Movement; whereupon R. M. Johnson observed that "No matter what their name, they would continue to be called 'Bolsheviks' and 'Wreckers'."

During the afternoon session R. M. Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the provincial executive, made his first annual report, in which the following statements were made: "Reports on electors as compiled from reports of Liberty Drive canvassers, there was a total enrollment of 50,923 names which had been reported upon. Of that number 44,463 were supporting 'Our Candidate,' and the remaining 6,460 were Liberal, Conservative, Unionist, or doubtful. The total number contributing to the fund was announced as 37,102."

The report stated that in the provincial election of 1917, there was an estimated total vote of 210,181, making allowance for three acclamations and the overseas soldiers' vote. It was anticipated that the number of eligible votes at the next federal election would therefore be not less than 220,000.

Collected \$89,494.35

The financial statement showed that a total of \$89,494.35 was collected during the Liberty Drive up to September 1 of the present year. Of this sum a total of \$39,253.37 had been paid or is due to the federal constituency executives. In addition payments to the Grain Growers' Guide of \$14,750.24 and to the association of \$7,874.50 have also been made. The balance of \$13,084.39 represents the association's share of the funds.

The amounts collected per federal constituencies are as follows:

Battleford	\$ 6,172.58
North Battleford	2,264.65
Humboldt	7,259.05
Kindersley	13,511.90
Last Mountain	13,102.90
Moose Jaw	5,418.65

Maple Creek	\$8,343.60
Mackenzie	1,277.35
Prince Albert	3,456.56
Qu'Appelle	9,387.86
Swift Current	4,230.10
Salteoats	3,339.65
Saskatoon	2,128.65
Regina	2,338.05
Weyburn	6,742.90

Total.....\$89,494.35
Estimates for 1920-21

The estimated cost of maintaining the Central office of the provincial committee for the next two years and conducting an election campaign aroused considerable discussion. It was estimated that the total requirements of the Central office would be \$22,700; but in

view of the importance of the work it was suggested that the estimate for a maximum for two years should not be less than \$25,000. Of this there was at present on hand approximately \$7,000, leaving \$18,000 to be collected. It was estimated that the sum in the hands of the constituency executives aggregated about three times the balance in the hands of the central committee. To carry on for the next two years,

ending in an election campaign, the minimum requirements would be: Central committee, \$22,700; constituencies, \$68,000; total, \$90,000.

Owing to the fact that the success of the first Liberty Drive, which was held last fall, had been seriously interfered with on account of the early winter, it was decided to complete the work this fall by another Liberty Drive, supplemented by a big series of meetings which will be conducted in every town, city and village in the province, during the first week in November.

Unfortunately, however, it was discovered that the constituencies of Assiniboia, Battleford, Humboldt, Kindersley, Maple Creek, Prince Albert and Salteoats were unable to participate in the drive on that date. It was, therefore, agreed that the constituencies which were prepared to proceed with the work should be encouraged to do so, while the balance will be pulled off during the following four weeks.

Part of the plan is to hold a public meeting in every urban centre, on the evenings of November 2, 3 and 4, with prominent speakers in attendance to discuss the aims and ideals of the movement. During the following days canvassers will be placed in every township to solicit financial and other support, where last year they were overlooked.

Following is a complete list of the delegates in attendance: R. Fenerty, Bickleigh; A. W. Wick, Kyleville; H. G. Turnbull, Kindersley; Geo. F. Edwards, Markinch; S. J. Stewart, Girvin; D. Japp, Speers; Mrs. J. G. Stringer, Bal-linosa; Mrs. W. H. Frith, Birmingham; Mrs. John McNaughton, Harris; Mrs. M. L. Burbank, Regina; Roy Beck, Yorkton; Geo. Robertson, Mozart; J. Griffiths, Star City; C. C. Stollcher, Wilkie; A. Baynton, Carlton; Thos. Teare, Marquis; W. J. Orchard, Tregarva; G. W. Stewart, Lac Vert; W. H. Beesby, Belbeck; John Millar, Indian Head; Geo. Burden, Moosomin; F. Lunan, Cantaur; Frank C. Shaver, Swift Current; M. McLachlan, Swift Current; J. L. Dobie, Langham; Thos. Carroll, Nutana; R. McSweeney, Cupar; R. M. Johnson, Regina; G. A. Maybee, Moose Jaw; J. B. Musselman, Regina; J. A. Maharg, M.P., Moose Jaw; Thos. Erwin, Humboldt; D. McPhail, Last Mountain; L. W. Williamson, Kisbey; E. J. Davis, Truax; Frank B. Moffat, Weyburn; W. H. Maybee, Riceton; Frank Burton, Vanguard; E. M. Robins, Weyburn; A. R. McLarin, Hatton; N. McTaggart, Gull Lake; W. Van Allan, Gull Lake.



HOG SHED

CATTLE SHED

CATTLE SHED

Where Cattle [and Hogs are accommodated when shipped to Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., to be sold by United Grain Growers Limited

You Have Cattle to Sell

Get the last cent of market value. Don't let any one come between you and the market price. At present prices for cattle you can't afford to let some one else make a profit out of them.

Ship direct to United Grain Growers Limited if you have a full car. If not, co-operate with your neighbors, make up a car.

Follow market conditions. It pays to know when to sell as well as how to sell. You can have the Weekly Livestock Market Letter of United Grain Growers Limited just by asking for it.

Write and say what kind of cattle you have to sell and learn just how market conditions apply to them.

Another thing, quality counts more than ever. It pays to raise better cattle. One way is to buy breeding heifers of the best quality when they come on the market. Lately some splendid loads of different breeds, Shorthorn, Hereford and Angus, have been sorted up for farmers at different points. Co-operative buying is just as easy as co-operative selling.

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Are Your Savings Drawing Only 3% or 4%

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GRAIN Our Commission Department will also handle your grain to the best possible advantage. We can sell by grade or sample; whichever method you prefer.

Our business has been built up on **SERVICE**. This policy will be strictly adhered to.

Consign your grain to us and accompany your instructions with an order for **VICTORY BONDS**. We believe these will appreciate in value during the next 12 months.

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The Bank For The FARMER



The Bank of Toronto places farm production and crop financing among the first calls upon its resources.

A large number of the branches of this bank are situated in rural sections and in villages and towns which are supported by the farming community. We understand the farmer's requirements and are prepared to assist him.

When your crop is sold this Fall, deposit the proceeds with us and cheque against it. Money paid out of the pocket is hard to account for—a cheque is a receipt.



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Safety Deposit Boxes to Rent

43



Fattening Market Poultry

Progress in the Poultry Industry Demands More Care in Preparing Birds—
Some Suggestions to that End—By M. C. Herner

CONSIDERABLE improvement has taken place in the quality and finish of the market poultry during the last few years, but there is still a good deal to be done before our dressed poultry trade as a whole is up to the standard it should be. It rests with the farmers of this country to bring about the improvement necessary. The great bulk of market poultry comes from the farm, and on the farmers will depend the future of the dressed poultry trade.

Does it pay to fatten chickens? You say feed is too high or too scarce and that you haven't the time, probably both points are well taken, but the fact remains that the price of poultry has pretty well kept pace with the price of feed and labor. And considering the difference in price between a poor article and a good one, and that the time has been spent anyway in raising the chickens, it would seem poor policy to let them go out just at the very last without putting them in condition when they would command a good price. The amount of feed required to make a pound of chicken remains fairly constant from year to year, and the amount of work required to prepare and grow them remains fairly constant, too, so that the difference in the cost of producing chickens should be only in the increased cost of these two, and when it comes to be applied to chickens they become very small items indeed. Probably more depends on the way these things are done than on anything else. Our own personal observations would at least lead us to believe that this is the case.

Success or failure in fattening chickens seems to depend very much on the way the chickens have been reared. If they have been kept growing and are strong, vigorous and healthy, they will certainly make the gains and get the finish when it comes to fattening them. It is a very easy matter to take a lot of chickens that have made the growth and are in fairly good condition and put the finish on them.

The Influence of Type

The age, the breed and the type also have a good deal to do with the fattening. For example, cockerels that are six or seven months old would certainly not fatten nearly as well as cockerels two months younger, no matter what the breed. Then, again, take a lot of Leghorn cockerels, say four months old, and it would be almost impossible to show very much gain in the fattening, whereas cockerels of the heavier breeds would be just about right to fatten at this age. The low set, blocky type, having short legs, full breast and short back, will make far better gains than the long legged, narrow bodied birds, no matter if they are Leghorns or any other breed. A good market type chicken should make one pound of increase for every four pounds of feed fed. This holds good in Leghorns up to 12 weeks of age, and in Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Orpingtons, and cockerels of similar type up to four and five months of age. There is nothing gained in keeping Leghorns or cockerels of similar type longer than 12 weeks. Whatever might be gained on weight will be lost in the cost of producing it and in getting rougher, coarser birds, lacking in quality and finish.

The same thing might be said of cockerels of the heavier breeds. As a rule it pays best to get rid of these at about four to five months of age, or at least not over six months old, depending, of course, how well developed they

are for their age. After they reach a certain size or weight it costs too much to make one pound of gain, and what might be gained in increase of weight would again be lost in the increased cost of producing it, and the lack of quality even after the birds are finished. A big mistake many of our farmers make is keeping their cockerels too long. This is especially the case where Leghorns or the lighter breeds of chickens are raised. Such cockerels should go out as broilers during July and August. Toward the middle of August the price usually starts going down, so it is best to get rid of them before the drop comes.

With the heavier breeds there is usually more uneven development, and as a result we often find that by freeze-up there are quite a large number of smaller sized cockerels in the bunch that cannot be sold or at least are not fit to be sold until they get larger and in better condition. The best thing to do with these is to keep them till the fall rush is over. As a rule it pays to keep them till after the New Year and get the weight and finish on them in the meantime. Prices also take an upward turn generally about the middle of January, so it should pay to keep them over until then.

The Equipment Needed

On many farms it seems a little difficult to get material to make real good fattening crates, but it is not necessary to use the best lumber at all. Old boxes can easily be made over into serviceable fattening crates. The main thing to bear in mind is to have the crate high enough so the chickens won't need to stand in a cramped, stooping position all day long throughout the fattening period. A box, say, 18 inches high and 17 inches wide is about right for height and width. The length will depend on what material is available. A box four feet long should be divided into two compartments. It is best to put only four to five birds in each section, so no matter what length the crate, it is best to divide so that there will not be more than four or five birds in each section.

The front of the box or crate should have upright slats on it set back enough apart so the chickens can feed through. The floor of the crate should also be slatted. Ordinary builders' lath put five-eighths inches apart will make a very good floor. If wider slats are used there will be a lot of manure collecting on them, which makes the crates quite filthy. If you have to make slats it would be best to make them five-eighths inches wide and set them the same distance apart. Under no conditions have a solid floor in the crate or it will always be dirty and filthy with droppings.

The crate should be raised off the floor so that the droppings can fall through the slatted bottom clear away from the crate. The top can be made of slats, too, as well as the back. If both are solid board, it will be necessary to make a few slats in front so that they will slide up and down through which to put in and take out the chickens. A V-shaped trough can be fixed up and set up for feeding. The standard size and type of fattening crate, which any carpenter or person handy with tools can make, is 6 feet long, 16 to 18 inches high and 4 to 10 inches wide, with the bottom, back and top slatted lengthwise and the front slatted upright. On top and back and front the slats should be 1½ to 2 inches

Continued on Page 65

Bigger and Better

An Enlarged Women's Department
and The Guide's New Editor

MANY of us have enjoyed and know at least one of the thrills that are said to come once in a lifetime, and The Guide, in enlarging its women's department, is experiencing one of those thrills. The enlarged department will



Miss Margaret Speechly

not appear in all the issues, but only in the second number of each month. This second issue of each month is to have the space devoted to women's material increased by about 100 per cent. It is to be filled with home-making lore, household articles, long and short features covering the wide range of women's interests, while none of the well-known features are to be sacrificed, The Countrywoman, Farm Women's Clubs, Better Babies, The House Beautiful, the Doo Dads, etc.

The regular issues of The Guide will contain the usual amount of women's reading material—and we hope will be even better. In a word, the new department means not change or alteration, but addition.

To take care of the enlarged department it was necessary to increase the editorial staff, and The Guide is very fortunate to have secured the services of Miss Margaret Speechly. Miss Speechly is one of the first graduates of the five-year degree course at the Manitoba Agricultural College, having graduated in 1919 with the degree of Bachelor of Home Economics. On her graduation, Miss Speechly took charge of the Boys' and Girls' Department of the Extension Service of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture. Miss Speechly is of English birth, but came to Manitoba at the age of six years. She with her family lived for a number of years at Pilot Mound. Her father, Dr. H. M. Speechly, will be remembered by Guide readers as the author of the delightful stories that appeared some years ago on gardens and birds. Miss Speechly brings to her work on The Grain Growers' Guide a frank and intimate knowledge of the conditions of living on the prairie, having visited almost every point in Manitoba in connection with the extension work. She is an acquisition The Guide is glad to introduce to its readers.

It is expected that the service The Guide will be able to render its readers will be much enlarged and extended, but further announcement of this will be made at a later day.

Department of Health's Report

The department of health for Saskatchewan has just recently issued its report for the years 1917 and 1918. It is unfortunate that the report was not given to the public at an earlier date, since as a basis for accurate investigation it is apt to prove a little out of date. However, in these days of publishing difficulties we are glad to get reports at all. The commissioner in presenting the report to the minister in charge of the bureau of public health give the further information that the publication of the report was delayed pending the completion of the vital statistics report for 1918.

The report should be in the hands of everyone interested in health matters. It is very comprehensive, covering a wide range of topics, including: Causes of declining death rates from epidemic diseases; venereal disease regulations; infant mortality; vital statistics with charts covering same. The report may be secured from the Department of Health, Parliament Buildings, Regina, Sask.

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FIRST ANNUAL SALE

CHAMPION PERCHERONS

Tuesday, October 26, 1920
Regina, Sask .. Canada

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**HEAD OF MARES, FILLIES
AND COLTS**

40

Greatest Sale of Percherons ever held in Canada, representing the cream of France and the United States. Included in this sale are all of our first prize winners at the Regina Fair this year.

HELEN—First Prize Yearling Filly.
NUTANA—First Prize Two-Year-Old Filly.
EILEEN—First Prize Three-Year-Old Filly, and Grand Champion Mare of All Ages.

Also three other mares that were Grand Champions in previous years. We won every female class we were entered in and every Mare Championship in 1920.

The Saskatchewan Government has selected several fillies and mares in this sale, to represent that province at the Great International at Chicago this fall. All the mares in this sale are bred to **FAIRHOPE** 6467 (117389), perhaps the greatest Percheron stallion in America. During the stud season this year he weighed 2,340, and could

JULIA—First Prize Aged Mare and Reserve Champion.

NELL AND BERNICE—Grand Champion Team in heavy harness.

easily be made to weigh 2,500. As a two-year-old, he was first at the Iowa State Fair, first at the Minnesota State Fair, and first in the open class at the International at Chicago.

This is the first opportunity Canadian breeders have had to buy high-class Percherons, right at home, thus saving freight, duty and a high rate of exchange.

Sale to be held at the Fair Grounds, beginning promptly at one o'clock. Send for catalog today.

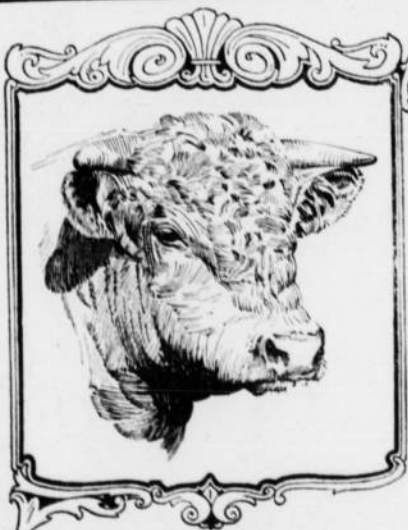
AUCTIONEERS:

Pat. McGuire R. J. Cross
D. V. Runkle

WILLIAMS BROS. AND PETERSMEYER

Drawer 177

REGINA, SASK.



"Facts are Stubborn Things"

Mr. John Copas, Elora, Ont., raised four steers out of grade Shorthorn heifers and by a high class Shorthorn bull.

At an average age of 18½ months, these steers weighed on an average 1300 lbs. each, and Mr. Copas was offered 30 cents per pound for them.

These steers made an average gain from birth (including weight at birth) of over 2½ lbs. per steer per day, and \$1560.00 looks like good money for four grade yearling steers, heifers' first calves at that.

Take into consideration the well-known milking qualities of Shorthorn cows along with the feeding qualities and high market value of Shorthorn steers, and you have a combination which cannot be beaten.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

J. G. BARRON, Pres. G. E. DAY, Secretary
Carberry, Man. Box 285, Guelph, Ont.

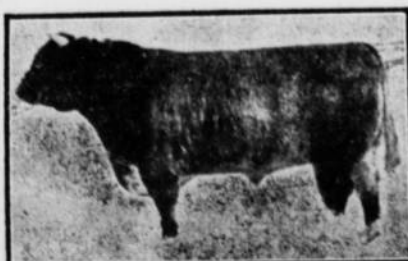
12



Send to the Secretary to-day for these interesting booklets giving facts on the Shorthorn Breed.

Kinmel Shorthorns

Everyone knows that this establishment is famous for the high-class Shorthorns it has produced. At the present time we have ten young bulls of the very highest herd-leading calibre that will satisfy the most critical. At no time have we had such an outstanding lot. They are sired by that prince of sires, Missie's Prince, and are all show specimens of the highest order. This blood is extremely valuable, and increasing in value continually. Anyone requiring a bull that will add prestige to their herd, cannot afford to overlook this opportunity of securing one. We are also offering a select lot of young females of quality and rich breeding.—Y. BERTRAM RALPHS, Box 2311, CALGARY, Alta. Phone R. 911.



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Write for my offer by which any farmer may commence in this profitable line on any reasonable terms. Persian Lamb skins sold for more money last spring than mature sheep of the domestic varieties.

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MEDICINE HAT, ALBERTA

AUCTION SALE OF PERCHERONS

The undersigned will sell by public auction, at his farm near Gray, Saskatchewan, on Monday, October 18, 1920, the following horses: Seven registered Percheron mares. Three stud colts, one two-year-old stud colt, by Fairhope. Gray is situated 23 miles south of Regina, on the G.T.P., and the sale will commence at 10 a.m.

ALBERT F. FELT, GRAY, Sask.



A few of the entries in the combination sale of Connor and Hutchinson and E. R. Mooney, at Assiniboia, Sask., October 20.

In Livestock Circles

Wright to Stage Sale

The Wright Farms have published their announcement to hold a sale of pure-bred Berkshire swine on the home farm, Tuesday, November 2. The farm is conveniently close to Drinkwater, a point easily reached from every direction. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are from the land of hospitality and thick hogs, and we have no hesitation in fastening upon them a reputation for cordial treatment which people not specially gifted in this respect might find hard to live up to. This is, of course, a liberty on our part, but we are willing to leave it to visitors on sale day. The other feature peculiar to the land of Mr. Wright's nativity, thickness and early maturity in the hog stock, are reflected in the bunch at Drinkwater. Mr. Wright is a great believer in the short-faced, low-set, big-scaled American type of Berkshire, the kind of pig which will grade select in a discriminating bacon market, and at the same time produce flesh rapidly and cheaply. With these ideals in mind the herd has been built up from the best Berkshire blood which could be imported from the South. His judgment was ratified in a marked manner in all the big fairs at which the herd was shown last summer, for he returned with an enviable string of purple and red ribbons and was awarded first prize for the best herd at Regina. Visitors on sale day will also have the opportunity of looking over a splendid herd of Shorthorns and a flock of Suffolk sheep, which includes some imported animals. H. O. Teller, of Farmington, Minn., will be in the box at the sale. Don't forget the date, November 2.

Berkshires at Lipton

Prof. Day, in his discussion of the qualifications of a hog breeder, says: "It is the enthusiastic lover of a breed of animals who will make the greatest success of them." Nominations for that distinction in Berkshire circles must include S. V. Tomecko, Lipton, Sask. He is one of those rare individuals who possesses that sixth sense which enables a man to interpret all the moods of a hog. As a lad, before his Agricultural College days, Mr. Tomecko knew more about the appetites and whims of a pig than is revealed to most men, and he could turn out growthier hogs than any of his competitors. About ten years ago he went into pure-bred Berks and his efforts culminated in winning first and second at Regina last winter with animals of his own raising in a class with 11 entries. In all his work this young breeder has had a definite ideal toward which he has worked. The uniform thriftiness, even covering, scale and style of his bunch indicates that he has stamped his ideal indelibly on the herd. Some more young ones of the same breeding as last year's winners will be at the Regina sale this year and much is expected of them.

A Sheepman's Testimonial

That Alberta is a wonderful province for sheep raising is again proved by a letter just received by E. L. Richardson, secretary of the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association, from one of the five hundred breeders scattered all over the province who annually send their wool to be sold co-operatively. This year the association has

already received over three hundred thousand pounds of wool from its members, which is the largest consignment ever handled by the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association.

The letter referred to indicates what returns are possible from a small flock of sheep when in proper hands. Mr. T. Hicks, of Cousins, Alberta, purchased ten ewes in 1911 for \$112. From that beginning he has 130 ewes to breed, besides having sold the wethers off each year and he has 67 wethers to sell this year. During haying he killed two wethers that dressed 120 pounds each, and during the years 1918 and 1919 the Alberta Sheep Breeders' Association has sent him a check for approximately \$400 a year for his wool. This year he has 909 pounds of wool from which he will realize possibly four or five hundred dollars.

Mr. Hicks explained in his letter that his sheep have had no extra care. They run on the prairie in the summer, on stubble in the fall and are only fed prairie hay in the winter.

Owing to the splendid crop conditions in Alberta this year, it is expected that the auction sale of dairy cattle, sheep and swine, to be held at the exhibition grounds at Calgary, October 26 to 28, will be a very successful one. Entries for all association sales held at Calgary close one month in advance of the date of the sale.

Good Blacks Offered

The Aberdeen-Angus secretary has sent us a list of the animals in the Richardson sale to be held on November 5. It includes names which indicate some of the best blood in the breed, and coupled with the good individuality of the stock augurs well for a lively sale. All the females which are of breeding age will be bred to Broadus Blackcapper, 21073, a very richly bred Blackcap bull. Included in this lot are some of the best foundation cows used by Mr. Richardson to build up his already very strong herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Many of them have calves at foot, and in these cases are re-bred to the Blackcap bull. To get real useful cattle with plenty of size and good fleshing qualities, one cannot do better than to buy two or three of these good females.

Last Call for Foley's Sale

Although it has been known for some time that Foley Bros. intended to disperse their good Shorthorn herd, definite plans have not been published till the last minute. This is the first and the last call, for the sale is to be held at the farm, three miles south of Manitou, Wednesday, October 20. The farm has been rented, and so a general sale will be held, including some very good Berkshire hogs and a deal of farm machinery. In some respects it is to be regretted that the announcement has not been made earlier, as we are not able to devote the space in this one issue which this creditable herd deserves. However, the merits of the herd are widely known and the single announcement will be sure to attract buyers from considerable distance. Every effort has been made to secure the comfort of those attending, cars being promised to accommodate them from town to farm and return.

FAIR AND SALE DATES

Connor and Hutchinson—E. R. Mooney, sale of Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, Fancy Ponies, Assiniboia, Sask.	October 20
Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association Sale, London, Ont.	October 20
Foley Bros.' Shorthorn Sale, Manitou	October 20
Edmonton Sheep and Swine Sale	October 20-21
Waterhouse Sale Shorthorns, Prince Albert	October 21
Geo. Rupp's Belgian Sale, Regina	October 22
Percheron Sale, Regina, Williams Bros. and Petersmeyer	October 26
Calgary Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Swine Sale	October 26-28
Brandon Sheep and Swine Sale	October 27
W. D. McLennan's Sale, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Stock Yards, Calgary. Last week October	October 27
Wright Farms, Berkshire Sale, Drinkwater	November 2
Robinson Bros. Sale Percherons, Ferintosh	November 3
C. H. Richardson, Angus Sale, Bowden	November 5
Regina Winter Fair	November 9-12
Dr. Allison Smith's Sale, Herefords	Regina Winter Fair Week
Regina Swine Sale	November 9
Regina Sheep Sale	November 10
Grant's Clydesdale Sale, Regina	November 10
Saskatchewan Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association Sale, Regina	November 11
Collicut Hereford Sale, Farm, Crossfield, Alta.	November 18
Saskatoon Sheep and Swine Sale	November 18
Saskatoon Winter Fair	November 15-16
Calgary Winter Fair	November 22-26
J. C. Sherry's Clover Bar First Draft Sale Herefords	Calgary Winter Fair Week
O. A. Boggs, Daysland, Hereford Sale	Calgary Winter Fair Week
L. A. Bowes, Sale of Shorthorns	Calgary Winter Fair Week
Thorburn and Riddle, Clydesdale Sale	Calgary Winter Fair Week

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HUMAN and VETERINARY



It is generally true that an external remedy that is good for the animal is also good for the human body, and Gombault's Caustic Balsam is no exception to this rule. The many testimonials received from physicians and veterinarians are convincing proof of its merits. Rheumatism, Backache, Neuralgia, Sprains, Strains, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Stiff Joints, in fact any ailment requiring an external application can be treated with absolute safety and the beneficial results produced are all that could be desired.

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As a veterinary remedy its curative qualities have been acknowledged for many years in cases of Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. A trial will convince anyone that here is a remedy without an equal.

Write for any information desired. \$1.75 per bottle at druggists or sent by parcel post on receipt of price.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.

Toronto, Can.



Unreserved Auction of Pure-bred Percherons



19 Head:
11 Females
8 Males

To be held on our
Farmat Ferintosh,
Alta., Wednesday,
November 3rd,
1920, at 1 o'clock
P. M.

A team of two-year-old fillies, both sired by Hadrian, and out of the Calypso mare, Jessamine, and the Habitus mare, Rosma. This team is included in the sale.

In this sale are included mature mares, young in-foal mares, young stallions ready for service, a number of yearlings of both sexes, and several sucker foals. All the animals in this offering, with the exception of three, are sired by either Promoter or Hadrian, our stock horses. They are out of large mares, many weighing over a ton, and including show individuals sired by such International winners as Helix and Calypso, and such famous sires as Habitus, Superior and Pink. Two of these mares, six-year-old blacks, are included in this sale. The terms of the sale are half cash, balance to be arranged. Strangers will bring bank references.

The sale is absolutely without reserve, and a guarantee of soundness goes with every head.

Every visitor will be our guest, either on our farm or at Ferintosh. Ferintosh is on the Grand Trunk, 20 miles south of Camrose, which is a junction point on the C.P.R., C.N.R. and G.T.P. Transportation arranged for from the station to the farm. Catalogs gladly mailed on request.

Geo. L. Owen
Auctioneer
Wetaskiwin, Alta.

BONNIEVIEW FARM LIMITED
Robinson Bros., Proprietors
Ferintosh, Alta.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Tariff in its Relation to the Manufacture of Agricultural Implements

Mr. Thos. Findley, President of the Massey-Harris Company, before the Tariff Commission, at Winnipeg, Compares prices of Implements in Canada, in the United States and Abroad. Also deals with Question of Foreign and Domestic Drawbacks. Quotes Resolution of Directors Evincing Willingness to Accept Free Trade If Raw Materials and Other Articles Entering into the Manufacture of Implements Are Placed on Free List.

To the Committee of the Cabinet appointed to hear evidence relating to the Canadian Customs Tariff.

Gentlemen:

While I am appearing before you today merely as a representative of the Massey-Harris Company and not of the agricultural implement industry as a whole, it would seem appropriate to refer, in opening, to the history of the industry in Canada.

The first implement companies began operation between 1840 and 1850, and a few of them have been in continuous operation since that date. It would be hard to conceive of any more natural line of manufacture for Canada than that of agricultural machinery. The development of agriculture and the making of agricultural implements have been very closely interwoven. Without the great advance in the design and manufacture of machines which has taken place during this period, agriculture on its present scale would have been quite impossible, and only the mechanical progress of the past forty years has made possible agriculture as it is now carried on in Western Canada. Canadians, in proportion to their numbers, have had a very large share, indeed, in designing and perfecting farm machinery, as your patent records will show.

In 1883 a tariff of 35 per cent. was placed upon farm implements, and, considering the then limited agricultural area of Canada, an extraordinary number of companies entered into the manufacture of implements. For example, between the year 1886 and 1890, there were 19 different companies in Ontario making binders, while, at the same time in the United States, there were only nine companies in this line. This was a case where a high tariff most certainly acted to the advantage of the consumer. The presence of so many companies caused a competition so bitter that most of them were in time driven out of business, prices—through the competition—being too low to permit of their making any money.

Comparatively few of the original companies survived, but the industry is still a very important one, having at the present time a capital investment of \$93,255,000 and employing, in all branches, 31,000 persons. (A list of firms is attached as Exhibit "A"). I venture to assert here that no industry in Canada had more thoroughly vindicated the "National Policy," or has brought more credit to the country.

Two political parties have placed "free agricultural implements" in their platform, and I come before you on the defensive, for reasons to be touched upon later. I submit that there is considerable public opinion, particularly among the farmers of Western Canada, in favor of free trade in farm implements, but I submit, and will endeavor to prove, that this opinion has been based upon false promises, due to a political and newspaper campaign over the past 15 years or more, which has systematically misrepresented the position of the agricultural implement makers of this country. So persistent have been the false statements made that they have long ago been accepted by a large number of people as facts. We have not endeavored in the past, to any large extent, to meet the allegations so broadcast, because, in the first place, they seem too grotesque to be accepted by any large number of people, and in the second place, the agencies spreading them were too numerous for us to hope to offset the effect of their propaganda. It is evident, however, that a very large number of people accept anything that is printed as having at least some basis of fact.

The most plausible of the charges which have been freely made are as follows:

First—It is said that Canadian implement companies sold their goods abroad at lower prices than at home.

Second—Totally misleading comparisons have been made between the price of implements in the United States and in Canada.

Third—Foreign and domestic drawbacks have been described as bonuses to Canadian implement firms.

Before dealing with these questions I wish to say that many politicians and many journals who have circulated these stories have had indisputable evidence placed in their hands as to the inaccuracy of their statements, but, I am sorry to say, they were unfair enough to prefer to make their point rather than let the truth be known. In this they take the position of a senator in the United States whom a friend of mine heard state at a political gathering of farmers that a large implement firm in the United States sold its machines at prices in Russia so far below the prices in the United States that farmers would make money to buy them there and pay the freight back. My friend, who was an implement man, who knew the facts and who knew the senator, saw him after the meeting and told him he was sorry to hear him make a statement so far from the truth and gave him the facts of the matter. The senator simply said—"That's all right, old man. You know the implement business, and how to make the most out of it. I know the political game. I told the farmers what will get votes—to hell with the truth."

PRICES AT HOME AND ABROAD

My company has exported machines to practically every grain-growing country in the world for well over 30 years, and we have never during that time sold machines in foreign countries at so low prices as at home.

Australia provides a fair basis of comparison with Canada in the matter of farm implement prices because in that country—and in that country alone—we use the same system of distribution to the farmer direct through commission agents, as in Canada. We submit herewith, marked "Exhibit B," an Australian retail price list of 1913, and retail price list for Alberta and Ontario for the same year. (Exhibits "C" and "D.") These two Canadian price lists give the lowest and the highest prices.

We could give retail prices for the same year in Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and also for the Argentine, but because of the different system of distribution in these countries there are no printed lists in existence to substantiate the statement.

For years the implement makers of the United States were confronted with the charge that they sold more cheaply in foreign countries than at home. They finally appealed to their government to instruct their consular agents in various countries to report officially on the retail prices, in their different countries, of farm implements of United States manufacture, and Mr. Cyrus H. McCormick, President of the Inter-

national Harvester Co. of America, issued a pamphlet on December 29th, 1911, summarizing the result of the government investigation and report. He says:

"The results of our Government's investigation of foreign prices were published in the Daily Consular and Trade Reports. French prices in the issue of February 22nd, 1909 (No. 3413); Prices in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Hungary, Russia and Siberia, March 31st, 1908 (No. 3420) and those in Great Britain, April 8th, 1909 (No. 3450). These reports show that while the American farmer was buying the 6-foot self binder for about \$125.00, the same machine was sold in Great Britain at \$135.16; in France for \$173.70; in Germany for \$203.00; in Denmark for \$167.50; in Sweden for \$160.80; in south Russia for \$168.95; in North Russia for \$180.25, and in West Siberia for \$187.98. So also as to reapers, mowers and rakes. Furthermore, the wholesale price, charged and received by the American manufacturer, is greater in the exported machines.

We have no doubt your commission could secure copies of these consular reports and compare them with prices prevailing in Canada at that time. The result will be to prove amply the assertion we have made that prices at home were much lower than prices abroad. Moreover, if you could instruct Canadian trade commissioners in these countries to report on the pre-war retail prices of machinery, you would have an official confirmation of our statement that our prices abroad were in every case higher than our prices at home.

Information as to present prices show that the difference has been tremendously increased since the war in favor of the Canadian price; for instance, a 6-foot binder with carrier sells in England today for \$394.56; in France, for \$940.80; in Argentine for \$460.00 and in Australia for \$316.33.

The action of the United States government in investigating foreign prices and publishing them in their consular official reports put an effective stop to the campaign of falsehood in regard to this matter which, until a few years ago, was carried on in the United States just as strongly as it is still carried on here. One of the commonest statements in the Western Canadian papers during the past ten or 15 years has been that machines were sold in Australia much cheaper than in Western Canada. The exhibits we have filed will show how far from the truth these statements were.

A Western Australia paper some years ago published a comparison of retail prices in Australia and in Western Canada, complaining bitterly of the disadvantage their farmers were under through the much higher prices they were forced to pay. At that time I checked up the figures given and found they were correct in both countries, this paper seeming to prefer facts to fiction.

Just one other proof—a statement which we will be glad to verify to your commission by our books, if you desire. In the last year before the war, in volume our business was: Home 40 per cent., foreign 60 per cent. The source of our total profits for the year is represented by the following percentages:

Home trade	28.1 per cent.
Foreign	68.3 per cent.
Investments	3.6 per cent.

We submit that no stronger proof could be given to support our statement that prices abroad were greater than at home.

During the war the British Government treated implements as munitions of war and furnished transport from Canada to England. For this they demanded the right to control the retail prices at which implements thus transported should be sold to British farmers. In 1918, the last year of the war, this controlled price, fixed by the British Government, was as follows:

Five-foot binder, with transport truck, \$301.73. During that year the same implement sold to the farmers of Ontario for \$212.00; to the Manitoba farmer for \$220.50. The British controlled price for a five-foot mower was \$107.07, as compared with a cost to the Ontario farmer of \$81.00 and to the Manitoba farmer of \$84.00.

The French government also controlled prices of implements, and their price in 1918 (expressed in the Canadian equivalent to francs) for a five-foot binder, without transport truck, was \$450.00, and for a four-foot mower, with dropper attachment, \$200.00 for an eight-foot dump rake, \$100.00.

As stated above, prices in England and France are relatively much higher now than in 1918 but the exchange is now so high that although comparisons at present are greatly in our favor they are hardly fair.

COMPARISONS BETWEEN CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES PRICES

The relative costs of implements to the grain growers in United States and Canada have been grossly misrepresented. The grain grower is interested only in the retail price. Nevertheless, nearly all the comparisons made in the past contrast the Minneapolis wholesale prices with Winnipeg wholesale prices. To realize the situation it is necessary to understand the difference between the Canadian and United States practice in the sale of machines. In Canada we sell every dollar's worth of our goods direct to the customer through the medium of a commission agent. We fix the retail prices, which are uniform over large zones, and vary simply to the extent of the difference in freight rate from one zone to another. Our goods are delivered free of charge at the customer's nearest station.

In the United States by far the largest percentage of the business is done through dealers who buy their goods from the manufacturers and who fix their own retail prices. Such prices vary in accordance with the dealers' judgment as to what a fair margin for expense and profit, so that many different retail prices will be found in the same state. Secondly, their sales are made based, to quite a large extent, on the price at their distributing centres, the customer paying local freight.

We contend that a proper comparison must be based on retail prices and that retail prices of states such, for instance, as Wisconsin, Southern Minnesota and Illinois, thickly settled and contiguous to implement factories, should be compared with Ontario prices, whereas our Western province prices should be compared with points in Northern Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Idaho, Washington, California Texas, etc.

Just prior to the outbreak of the war, Sir Thomas White, then Minister of Finance, sent a special customs official into Minnesota, Dakota and Montana, to enquire as to the prices, and this officer's report was quoted by Sir Thomas White in Parliament and is recorded in Hansard of April 30th, 1914 (No. 70, p. 3257.)

We have figures of our own, procured by having sent an official of the company at two different periods over this ground to secure at first hand retail prices. Our figures are somewhat more favorable than those secured by the customs official who naturally, on such a mission, was inclined to quote rather the lowest than the average prices. However, we are quite content to rest our case upon the official figures given in his report and set out in the above mentioned issue of Hansard.

On April 1st, 1914, The Grain Growers' Guide, of Winnipeg, published an article on comparative prices in Winnipeg and Minneapolis, the article, as usual, being highly misleading. On June 3rd, 1914, we wrote a letter (attached as Exhibit "E") to the Editor of The Grain Growers' Guide, pointing out the fallacy of their price comparisons, quoting at length the information secured, both as to prices by the government official and also as to comparative freight rates, and analyzing very carefully the difference in retail prices as disclosed by the customs officer in Fargo, Grand Forks, Valley City, Devil's Lake, Lansford, Minot, Gardena, Williston, Havre, Great Falls, Billings and corresponding points across the Canadian border.

Summed up, the analysis will show the price of an eight-foot binder at Fargo, taking account of the different equipment, was \$9.50 less than at Winnipeg, but the difference in freight alone accounts for half the difference in price, and if prices had been given in Minnesota near the Canadian border the difference would have been considerably reduced. As between Valley City and Morden, taking the extra

equipment into account, the difference was \$7.00, and the same difference applies as between Devil's Lake and Pilot Mound.

Comparing Minot and Lansford with Virden, Reston, Napinka and Melita, when the difference in equipment is taken into consideration, the farmers near these Canadian towns have an advantage over the farmers in the vicinity of Minot and Lansford of \$3.00 per binder. Therefore the average cost to the farmer in all Southern and Central Manitoba is but very slightly more than to the farmers in Minnesota and Dakota to the south of them. Certainly the average difference is not equal to the average difference in the freight rate.

The price at Williston, North Dakota, compared with Regina, Weyburn or any other place within the large radius of Regina was \$7.00 higher than at Canadian points, or the amount of the full value of the extra equipment.

The price of the eight-foot binder at Havre and Billings, Montana, was \$22.00 greater than the price of an eight-foot binder at Maple Creek, directly north, \$29.00 greater, taking into account the extra equipment on the Canadian side.

From these figures it will be seen that the Saskatchewan farmer buys his binder cheaper than the farmer south of him in North Dakota or in Montana.

Comparing Great Falls, Montana, the furthest point west quoted by the government official with all of Alberta and taking into account the extra equipment with the Canadian binder there is a difference in favor of the Canadian binder of \$27.00.

DRAWBACKS

Our company are in receipt of certain drawbacks of duty in regard to goods for both export and home trade and we are constantly attacked by a section of the press on the grounds that we are receiving bounty or that we are receiving free raw material. Both statements are wrong, but are calculated to arouse prejudice and are used for that purpose.

On our goods for export we receive a drawback of 99 per cent. of the amount of duty paid on materials which can be shown in the completed implement.

Much time is occupied in preparing necessary schedules, in proving shipment, etc., and usually at least 18 months pass after we have paid the duty to the government before it comes back to us gain, without interest. The loss of interest and the expense of collection reduces the effective drawback to less than 90 per cent. Moreover, we do not get any drawback upon duty paid on materials for the plant or on machinery with which the goods are produced, or on coal, coke, fuel oil, lubricating oil, belting, toolage and many other items of expense, so that duty does enter quite materially into the cost, even of our export materials.

This drawback was increased some 30 years ago from 90 to 99 per cent. to make it possible for us to manufacture our foreign goods in Canada and compete with United States makers. Prior to this adjustment our company had decided to manufacture its foreign goods in the United States and had purchased a large tract of land near Tanawanda for that purpose. The drawback therefore is not a bounty, but simply a refund of part of the duty on the materials in order to put the Canadian manufacturer on a competitive basis abroad with the United States manufacturer.

The domestic drawback is different, and it was first introduced by the Hon. Mr. Fielding in 1907, when he reduced the duty on binders and mowers from 20 per cent. to 17½ per cent. On the valuations then existing for the importation of complete machines this meant a reduction in duty on the binder of about \$2.50 and on a mower of about 50 cents, and Mr. Fielding, to help the Canadian manufacturer, arranged a drawback of duty on a portion of the materials, namely, rolled iron, rolled steel and pig iron used in the manufacture of mowing machines, reapers, harvesters, binders and attachments for binders for home consumption.

This action came as a surprise and was announced a short time after we had issued our price list for that year. Recognizing that it would result in decreasing the cost of the binder, we decided to give the whole advantage of the drawback to our customers. At that time we were selling more than half of our binders in Western Canada and we decided to give the whole advantage to the West, and issued a supplementary list (Exhibit "F") reducing binders in the different sizes from \$2.00 to \$5.00. This has been the basis of our binder price ever since, and the Western farmer has had the full benefit of the domestic drawback. The following is a quotation from the price list referred to: "This rebate will lessen the cost of the above machines quite materially, though not to the full extent of the reduction in duty. After careful consideration we have decided to grant to our customers the full advantage of this refund and are applying the equivalent of the amount in the reduction of binder prices in the above provinces. These reductions are to apply to all sales of binders for use in 1907 and where orders or settlements have been taken at the list prices a readjustment must be made at the new price basis."

At this point I may say that it has always been our practice to transmit to the farmer every advantage which we received from the tariff regulations. In 1915 when the 7½ per cent. war tax was placed upon importations, materials for binders and mowers, as well as the completed machines, were specifically exempt. We raised the prices of all other implements to cover the increased duties; we left binders and mowers unchanged.

The present Finance Minister, Sir Henry Drayton, in the last revision of the tariff where the tariff on practically all classes of implements was substantially reduced, extended the rebate system to apply to 30 per cent. of the duty on an additional line of implements and also arranged for a special freight rate to the West, to help offset the reduction in duty on the complete machines. Again we recognized this effort to reduce the cost and issued our price list showing a reduction equivalent to the rebated duty and the reduction in freight. Unfortunately the general trend of cost made it necessary for us a short time after to raise our prices but the reduction in cost was a consideration in fixing our prices.

As an illustration of the kind of misrepresentation we have had to contend with for years over the drawback question, we file (Exhibit "G") two editorials from the Forest "Free Press," and a copy of a letter (Exhibit "H") written by me to a member of parliament who asked for an explanation of one of the editorials.

THE TARIFF ON IMPLEMENTS

No other line of manufacture has been so frequently subject to revision of customs duties as agricultural implements, as the following facts will show:

In 1867 implements were free if imported by agricultural societies with a 15 per cent. ad valorem duty when otherwise imported.

In 1879 duty was increased to 25 per cent.

In 1883 the duty was further increased to 35 per cent.

In 1894 reapers, binders, mowers, horse rakes, harrows, cultivators, drills and plows were reduced to 20 per cent.

In 1897 cream separators, which had formerly been subject to 20 per cent., were put on the free list, and grain grinders, pulpers, ensilage cutters and hay tedders were reduced to 25 per cent.; manure spreaders to 20 per cent.

In 1906 binders, reapers and mowers were reduced to 17½ per cent.

In 1914 reapers, binders and mowers were reduced to 12½ per cent.

In 1919 horse rakes, harrows, cultivators, drills and manure spreaders were reduced to 15 per cent., plows to 17½ per cent., grain grinders, pulpers, ensilage cutters, hay loaders and hay tedders to 20 per cent.

From February 12th, 1915, until June 6th, 1919, all implements except binders, reapers and mowers were subject to the war tax of 7½ per cent. in addition to the regular tariff.

In the opening paragraph of this statement we indicated the tremendous stimulus which the early high duties on implements had given to the formation of implement companies in Canada. While none of these were permanently successful,

except a few who entered the foreign trade, there has always been a very strong local competition in agricultural implements. From our knowledge of the trend of prices of implements in many countries we have no hesitation in saying that local competition is a much more important factor in establishing low prices than the customs tariff. Many countries with no duty whatever on agricultural implements prior to the war paid the highest prices for their implements while countries like the United States and Canada under a protective tariff had the cheapest implements in the world. There is a striking example of this fact in Canada in the relative price of a cream separator, which since 1897 has been on the free list, and the mower, which has always been protected. To a large extent the farmers of Canada have imported their separators, whereas their mowers have been almost always made in Canada. In recent years there have been a number of companies manufacturing separators in Canada, and these have had the effect of lowering prices considerably, yet today in Ontario a 500-pound separator—the standard size—sells for \$105.00 and a five-foot mower for \$97.03. The separator costs considerably less to build than the mower, as we who make both know well, and as any intelligent farmer will readily concede after examining the two machines. Yet the separator sells for the greater price. Competition in mowers had been extremely keen all the years, and the margin of profit is very small, whereas competition in separators, being largely with the importers, is not so keen, and therefore enables us to secure a larger margin of profit. Had there been no local manufacturer of separators we have no doubt they would today, as they did before local manufacturers came into the business, sell for double the price of a mower—in fact, when we began their manufacture they were selling for considerably more than double.

It is curious that while our farmers are trying to drive implement makers out of Canada, the farmers of every country where there are no local manufacturers are anxious to have them. Australia has just revised its tariff on implements for the purpose of encouraging home manufacture. For many years there was no duty on binders, mowers, rakes, and harrows. A special tax was applied during the war, and the new act, brought on a few months ago, provides for duties that amount in dollars on each implement, as follows:

Binders	\$90.00
Mowers	30.00
Hay dump rakes	17.25
Disc harrows	22.00
Grain and fertilizer drills	65.00

The purpose of this tariff is frankly admitted to be largely prohibitory for the encouragement of local manufacture. At the present time there are no makers in Australia of either mowers or binders, and it will be years before Australia can do without the importation of these machines; yet they apparently value local manufacture highly enough to pay these duties, which are far greater than any which have ever been applied to implements in Canada.

We readily admit that it costs more money to build implements in Canada under the protective system than it does in the United States, but our more direct and cheaper method of distribution, we maintain, has minimized the extra cost to the consumer very considerably, while at the same time we hold that there is no more efficient method of distribution anywhere in the world, or one that gives better or fuller service to the farmer. The cost of the tariff to the grain grower has been exaggerated to such an extent as to be regarded as a heavy burden upon agriculture, unnecessarily retarding progress. It is easy to show how absurd statements of this character are, particularly when they go to the length of saying, as they have in recent years, that this tariff on the implements of production has actually reduced the acreage sown. We have prepared figures to show the relation of the duty on binders to an average acre of grain in Western Canada, supposing (which is not the case) that full advantage were taken of the duty in fixing prices.

By means of an investigation made through five of our Western branch houses, we find the average life of a binder in Western Canada to be eight and a half years, and the average number of acres cut yearly 175.

In 1915 the initial cost of a binder was \$170.00. Spare parts during its average lifetime cost \$64.70. This gives a total of \$234.70, less the value of the discarded machine, say \$22.50, or a net cost of \$212.20.

In 1919 the first cost of the binder had risen to \$267.00, or a total cost, with the other items considered, of \$309.20, making the average cost of the binder in 1915 14 3-10 cents per acre per annum, and in 1919, 20 9-10 cents per acre, or about one cent per bushel for the average of wheat and coarse grains.

The duty on a binder in 1915 was \$17.50, which equals 1 1-10 cents per acre per annum. In 1919 the duty was \$25.00, 1 7-10 cents per acre.

Another calculation. The following table represents an ordinary equipment for an average 160-acre farm, and the duty represented. (The same implements would of course handle a larger acreage).

Machine	Duty
Gang plow	\$ 11.10
Spike-tooth harrow	3.30
Scuffler	1.80
Disc Harrow	6.00
Spring tooth cultivator	9.60
Disc drill	16.95
Corn cultivator	13.05
Corn binder	25.00
Manure spreader	27.00
Mower	9.62
Horse rake	6.75
Binder	25.00
Wagon	20.00
	\$175.77

Implements at all properly cared for will last on the average in Canada, ten years, so that, allowing for manufacturers taking every dollar in duty that they can, we have an extra cost per year of \$17.50. Assuming an annual crop of 100 acres and an average yield of all kinds of grain of 17½ bushels to the acre, this duty would add to the cost of producing the grain one cent a bushel. We maintain, for reasons given earlier in this statement that there is no such extra cost but, assuming that there were, can it be seriously suggested that the extra cost of one cent per bushel has any influence upon the progress of Agriculture in Canada?

The Ohio State University recently conducted an investigation to show the average life of implements, housed and not housed, and have published the following results:

	Average Life	
	When Housed	When Not Housed
Cultivator	12 years	7 years
Corn planter	17 years	7 years
Binder	14 years	7 years
Disc harrows	15 years	8 years
Dump rake	16 years	7½ years
Side delivery rake	12 years	8 years
Drill	14 years	6½ years
Plow	14 years	9 years
Hay loader	15 years	7 years
Manure spreader	12 years	6 years
Mower	15 years	9 years
Wagon	22 years	8 years

Continued on following page

These figures were obtained by a questionnaire sent to two hundred Iowa farmers, and represents the farmers' own estimate of the value of the care of implements. We cannot help suggesting that if the journals who have been so busy on the tariff question in the alleged interests of the grain growers, had applied the same energy to education in the care of their implements, and their proper housing, they would have been doing their readers an immensely greater service than in agitating against a duty, which only amounts, at the outside, in a cost to the farmer of one cent a bushel for grain produced.

THE CHARGE OF SPECIAL PRIVILEGE

There is probably no more effective or more commonly used argument against the tariff than that of special privilege, or, in other words, the charge that the tariff is class legislation, designed to make a few manufacturers wealthy at the expense of the general community. The protective tariff was first instituted under the term "National Policy" and when it ceases to be to the advantage of the people at large, the charge of "special privileges" will have some force.

It is not self-evident that there is no monetary privilege enjoyed by manufacturers generally under the tariff, as our manufacturers as a class made no more money than the manufacturers of the United States, although it is not too much to say that they equal the United States manufacturers in ability, courage and initiative. Speaking for the company I represent, I say most emphatically that any privilege the tariff has conferred upon us has not been in the direction of making money. The same capital, backed by the same men who have conducted the business since its infancy—70 years ago—would have made quite as much money had they efforts been devoted to building up this business in the United States. The tariff has conferred this privilege—that it has enabled those connected with the industry to invest their money and live their lives in Canada, a privilege greatly appreciated. So far as the Massey-Harris Company is concerned, even today, placing no other consideration in the scales but that of money-making, we should be quite prepared to have the tariff taken off our implements if at the same time it were taken off everything that enters into the cost of producing them. In fact considering how large our foreign trade is, in proportion to the whole, we honestly believe we could make more money under such a free trade condition than we are making at the present time.

On August 14th, 1917, following a very full discussion of the whole tariff situation and its effect upon our company, the following resolution was unanimously passed by our directors and placed upon the minutes of the board.

"A further discussion on the tariff situation followed, and the president submitted figures illustrating the effect of the tariff on our business, and, while the consensus of opinion was that, given free materials, machinery and all other articles entering into the manufacture of our goods and the operation of our plants, we would be as well off with free agricultural implements, it was not thought desirable to make a statement of any kind at present with regard to the position on account of the unsettled political situation and the feeling that the effect of practically free trade on other Canadian manufacturing industries might be different from its effect on ourselves."

Our reasons for not giving publicity to our views were several. First, we had no desire to see the present situation change. The consideration of the matter was brought about by a desire to know what effect the free trade policy of the Grain Growers would have upon our business. The investigation satisfied us that, owing to our peculiar position in having a business about half domestic and half foreign, we could make as much money under the Grain Growers' proposal as at present. We were smarting then under the vicious attacks made upon us as a company in connection with the tariff, and we seriously considered whether we ought to declare our position. But, because we knew it would work a hardship upon the great bulk of the other 100 implement companies in the Dominion—most of whom had no foreign trade—and a hardship also upon other manufacturers supplying us with materials, and, more particularly because of its possible effect upon the welfare of our own workmen, we decided not to make our conclusions public. We are doing so now not to suggest that we favor free trade in implements—we are absolutely opposed to it—but to show that our opposition to the policy is not actuated by selfish interests.

To sum up, we would express our belief that it is in the best interests of Canada that the tariff on implements should not be lowered further. Duties range at present from 12½ per cent. to 20 per cent. Under present circumstances they are not equal to a revenue tariff and are considerably below the duties designed to give protection to industries generally.

We urge the necessity of more stability in the customs tariff on implements than we have had in the past, for the following reasons: Some years ago a number of very fine branch factories of United States implement companies were established in Canada. If the tariff on implements had been more stable we should have had many more such branch factories erected in Canada during the past 12 or 15 years. The factories which will supply implements for the needs of Western Canada ten or 15 years hence have yet to be built and the tariff policy on implements will determine whether such factories will be built in Canada or in the middle western states.

I am not suggesting that free trade would immediately drive our company out of Canada, but it must be perfectly clear to any thinking person that under free trade the requirements of Western Canada in implements would ultimately be supplied by factories in the middle western states, where they would be close to their raw materials and closer to their market than in Ontario, and we protest most vigorously, on behalf of our employees, against a policy which a few years hence may impose upon them the necessity either of giving up their occupation or being forced to migrate with the industry to the United States, and we submit that there is nothing extreme in the suggestion that this is not only possible but probable if implements are put on the free list.

We have shown in our statement that there is no justification for any discrimination against agricultural implement makers. They have already, in the interests of class legislation, been discriminated against in nearly every tariff revision, and it is time, in the interest of the industry, and of the farmers of Canada as well that the customs tariff on implements should be allowed a period free from charge.

We further sincerely believe that the Western farmers would not receive the advantage which some of them expect if the tariff were removed, as the Western provinces would naturally fall into the same position in regard to prices and general conditions as now exists in the more remote states of the Republic, such as the Dakotas, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Utah, California, Texas, etc.

In conclusion may I express the conviction that the only sane course for this country to pursue is to produce, not only the fruit of the soil, but also the manufactured goods which it needs and thus to conserve its wealth for itself. The wisdom of such a policy is surely more apparent than ever during these days when we have to cope with a serious situation in exchange, a depreciated currency and an adverse balance of trade.

Yours truly,

(Signed) THOS. FINDLEY.

NOTE—Documents mentioned as exhibits were filed with the statements with the Tariff Commission in Winnipeg on September 14th, 1920.

Advertisement.

Tips on Trapping

Many Farmers Could Make it a Profitable Sideline—By

George Roberts Hunt

TO the farmer, the farmer's son, or in fact any country person, trapping offers a most profitable means of spending the otherwise unprofitable winter months. On the average farm there is little to do outside of the chores from the forepart of November until March or April, and, coming as it does at the right season for the taking of fur-bearing animals, there are few who miss the chance of earning a good salary when there are any animals at all in the neighborhood.

Trapping is by no means confined to the male class; more and more women are going into it every year, not only for the big remuneration, but for the healthful recreation as well. In Canada and the States, but more so in England, during the war women were filling all kinds of positions where men were formerly the only ones ever seen occupying them. Before the war people would have laughed had anyone predicted the time would come when women would be such an important factor in the world of commerce. However, necessity furnished the reason, and we have seen these things come to pass, and, as during and since the war we have become accustomed to the farmerette, why not the trapperette?

Some Women Trappers

There have always been quite a number of outdoor women who trapped, the same as there were those who went hunting; in comparison with the number of men who trapped there was but a small percentage. The war took many trappers, some of whom never returned, and as they left a rich field behind them, where money could be easily and quickly made, many of the women took the men's places in this way.

Women, as a rule, seldom undertake anything in the line of animal husbandry unless there is money in it, and in trapping they will find a profession limited in earning capacity only by the skill and time that is devoted to it. Trapping is not so hard to learn as women would at first think. Of course there is little use in attempting the capture of the fox, or wolf, or such wily animals when you have had no experience with any animals whatever, but the muskrat, coon, mink, weasel, badger, etc., are much easier to take, and once a person understands a few of the fundamentals of trapping she will have no difficulty in trapping them. Of course the more experience the woman trapper, or anyone else for that matter has, the better will she be able to cope with the more intelligent animals.

Affording, as it does, a complete outdoor life, women will find it, outside of the high remuneration, healthy, exciting, and pleasing. It is not hard work trapping in rural communities, and the hardest of this will be the walking. There need be no gruesome or sickening sights to unnerve the most tender-hearted, for animals of an aquatic nature—by using the double-jaw traps I shall later recommend, and the extension chains, now so common on the market—can be drowned and so not be found alive when the traps are visited; while the weasel is seldom, if ever, found alive in traps.

The Monetary Return

And now let us consider the matter of monetary returns—the all-important subject—for were it not for this no one would be in the trapping game, and I should no longer be called upon to pose as an authority on trapping.

Compared to poultry raising and kindred occupations on the farm,

which are usually turned over to women as their propositions, trapping is about one thousand times better in money-making possibilities. As an exposition of this let us compare poultry-raising with trapping.

The first cost in poultry-raising comes when the eggs are set. A setting of eggs from high-grade stock costs anywhere from 15 or 20 cents an egg up to a dollar. If a 50 per cent. hatch, one chicken out of two eggs, is secured, and the chicks are raised to maturity, it is considered a mighty good hatch. From the day the chicks are born and on, they are consumers of time and feed, consequently an expense. If the pullets are retained in the fall and the cockerels sold, either as breeders or as food, and they can all round be sold, if it is wished to sell them, for three dollars each, it is considered a good thing. The writer speaks from experience, not second-hand talk. Dollars and dollars have I laid out in fancy stock, in feed, in up-to-date poultry houses, yards, and equipment, finally finding that, while you may have good stock and worth big money, it cannot be sold excepting to poultry fanciers, who cannot be reached without extensive advertising. The farmer when he buys poultry wants general utility stock, and he won't pay too high a price for it. . . . So when I put those chickens down at \$3 value each I am giving them a good rating.

Now let us consider the muskrat, the lowest-priced staple fur on the market. The muskrat is the most prolific of all fur-bearers, and in the aggregate the most valuable. The collection of muskrat yearly is several times that of the most valuable animals in North America, namely, black and silver fox. By reason of the adaptability of the fur to be worked up into made-up furs, as is the case of their being pulled and dyed and made into Hudson seal, they find their way into the homes of the elite. Last season as high as \$6 each was paid for them; and on prime skins in large collections they would average four dollars each, or maybe better. There is no outlay in stock, in feed, or any such things in taking them; all that is required is a very small outlay in traps—\$5 invested in trapping equipment will, when placed in the hands of a person who understands trapping at all, soon earn several thousand per cent. profit, a small amount of time at a season of the year when there usually is plenty of it, and of course a little good judgment. Compared to poultry raising, muskrat trapping will make dollars where poultry will make cents; that is, when only prime pelts are taken. Muskrat do not become fully prime until spring, and should not be taken before they are prime.

Some Trappers Make Big Money

The writer could if he wished give a great many instances of the money to be made and that has already been made in trapping. Trappers of my acquaintance in the north have made from four to five thousand dollars in a single winter. Muskrat trappers on good marsh lands made last season several thousand dollars during the spring months. One in particular I know made four hundred dollars in one day. If there is any other profession that offers so attractive returns I have yet to run across it.

If the woman wants something to give her large returns, the best of exercise, and outdoor recreation, she can select no better means of securing all three than by the capture of the common fur-bearing animals, found in nearly every rural community.

THE GUIDE'S SPECIAL TRAPPING SERIES

This is the first of a series of articles on trapping written specially for The Guide by George Roberts Hunt, a well-known writer on the subject. The series will cover the subject from all angles and will include the recognition of tracks and signs, the trapping of different animals, the preparation of furs for market and also their disposal.

Many thousands of dollars are lost each year by inexperienced trappers because they take the pelts too early in the season, do not remove them properly or prepare them properly for market. By reading this series of articles closely and following the directions, amateur trappers may be sure that the pelts they take will come up to standard quality and command the highest price. The articles will also be of interest to all students of nature, whether they engage in trapping or not.

Power in Women's Hands

Continued from Page 11

and hard times, and brings forth children sad with the shadow of a poverty that is hopeless. Such children lack 60 per cent. of the "pep" that goes to make joy and success and conquest of every difficulty. You notice I put joy before success. If you can't sing or whistle joyfully carefree at your job, look out! You are headed down grade; and all the ghosts of down grade will haunt you—envy and false pride and "what's-the-use?" and Gab instead of Go, and Windy Discontent instead of Work!

Farms Not Paying

Let us get down a little closer to the glorious gospel of fact.

I don't know how it is in Canada—but I shall know by the time I come back in September—but in this country by actual census, one-third of the farmers are going ahead, one-third are just breaking even, one-third are going behind—financially, of course, I mean.

Why?

Because down here we have gone lopsided—terribly. Thirty million farmers of whom only six millions are adult workers have, like old Atlas, taken the world on their shoulders and are trying to carry and feed the rest of the one hundred and ten million people in the United States.

And that is not the worst of it—the farmer is forced to take a low price for all he sells and to pay a high price for all he buys. Industrial tariffs keep machinery costs at top notch and industrial combines keep price of milk, of butter, of wheat, of hay, of beef, of pork at low notch.

But this is not the worst of it. Industrial high wages and shorter and shorter hours are weaning away from the farms all the best, most efficient help, all the most ambitious sons and daughters. Farmers have to pay union hour wages for the very residue and scum of the labor world.

A farm neighbor of mine had a bad attack of rheumatism the other day. He went down to the village to get a man to split some wood. In "booze" days this man used to work as a mason enough to keep his complexion the color of a boiled lobster; but now that he can't get any more booze he has taken to warming the benches of station platforms and corner stores by prolonged meditation on the wrongs of the working man. He came up and split wood for an hour.

"I think we better have an understanding," he said.

"Yes," said the farmer.

"I got to have \$1.00 an hour," said the ex-booze.

"What?" yelled the farmer.

"Yep—an' me board."

The farmer said something. It is said in Scripture; only he said it in the present tense instead of the future. I believe he expressed a desire to consign that man somewhere, and to prepay any freight charges.

The boozier went back to warm an idler's bench and meditate on a world wrong, all wrong.

Now, I don't know whether Canada has such cases of wrongs to working men, but I do know, unless conditions are so made for the western farmer in Canada that three-thirds of them make money, instead of only one-third, Canada cannot increase her population and so increase her trade so the equation of Money=Trade restores the world from foundering into bankruptcy to an even, go-ahead keel.

When your farmer makes such high profits that he can compete for labor against factory wages and hours—he will increase his output.

When he increases his output, won't he knock down prices?

He will not. Forget that foolish argument.

We have tried it out in New York milk.

When the farmer increases his output, ten times more people can buy it. The demand is increased ten fold. When milk here goes to 17 cents and 20 cents a quart in New York, half the people stop buying milk. All the poor stop buying milk; and the surplus backs up on the farmers' hands a dead loss. When milk drops here to 12 and 10 cents a quart, all the people of the

cities buy milk, and the farmer can sell all he produces and pay factory hours and factory wages and \$89 to \$120 a ton for feeds that cost before the war \$25 to \$33 a ton; but does the farmer get the 12 and 10 cents a quart? Not on your life. He gets five and six cents. Who gets the difference? The middleman!

Now you are getting something for the women voters of Canada to think about.

In the war—and in order to win the war and avert starvation it was necessary—the whole world sat down on the lid in the wave of patriotism and kept the price of wheat from soaring for the farmer.

Good; that was necessary in the war. But did anybody sit down on the lid to keep the price of machinery, of harness, of flour, of sugar, of coal, of gasoline, of tractors, of binder twine—from soaring? You know what happened to those particular lids. So do I. They blew up like T. N. T.; and they are still airplaning in the blue vaults of high heaven.

Now, come down to facts again.

Where is the highest priced market for the farmer of the west to sell his output?

Right here in the United States, which is not able now to feed its own population at anything but famine prices, higher here than in England or France.

Where is the market where the farmers of the West can buy cheapest? Right here in the United States. Why should you pay \$900 for a motor for which I pay \$600? Why should you pay \$100 for a lumber wagon for which I pay \$54? Why should you pay \$65 for a sulky plow for which I pay \$45? Why should you pay \$150 to \$165 for a self-binder for which I pay \$115? Why should you pay \$65 for a mower for which I pay \$30 to \$45 according to width of swath? I could go on down the list for a mile.

Canada's W. J. Bryans

Well, why do you?

You may not have a William Jennings Bryan to lead the women off the true trail of facts by a rotten herring called "morals" unctuously greased to catch the unwary. But have you any William Jennings Bryans who do their best to foment bad commercial relations with the United States by spitting in the face of the United States every time they open their mouths?

Why do they do it? To lead you off the trail with a gospel of hate, of envy, of bad feeling—to keep you off the market, where you can sell highest and buy lowest.

Sometimes the catch cry is anti-Yankee. Sometimes it is "We won the war," when no true American ever used that phrase, but only a renegade Canadian playing the game of keeping good feeling between the two countries down. Often the cry is, "See what the Americans are doing to the Peace Treaty!" "See how they are meddling with Ireland! How would they like us to pass resolutions for the freedom of Rhode Island, or California?" All of it—to foment non-trade with the United States.

Now, what are the facts?

Americans do not care a fig for the Peace Treaty because they feel if there is a league of friendship between England, Canada and the United States—with Canada the golden link—the peace of the world will be controlled; but if to that league you admit a Germany, who regards treaties as scraps of paper, or a Turkey, which will only abide by any treaty at the point of a bayonet, you risk losing England's friendship, you risk losing the bone for the shadow beneath the swift-flowing waters of national relationship.

Canada, England and the United States are league enough for me. Give me that in ethical aims and commercial intercourse, and the rest of the world will knock for admission on our doors.

As for Irish anti-British propaganda here!

Laugh!

It is an old election dodge to raise slush funds for corrupt politicians. The big drum beats loudest because it is

Continued on Page 56

How are you going to spend your time during the long evenings of the coming winter?

HOW could you spend the evening hours better than by laying beautiful and durable Hardwood Floors throughout your home? The cost of the material is not great, and, once laid, these floors will last the lifetime of your property.

Write to us for full instructions, and send us the measurements of your rooms in order that we may give you particulars of the cost.

We recommend Maple for your downstairs rooms and for the upper rooms either Beech or Birch—three-eighths of an inch thickness and one and one-half inch face. Every piece of "Beaver Brand" flooring is both end and side matched.



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When outside plants have finished flowering it is possible to grow fresh supplies for the winter months by planting BULBS. A judicious selection will enable flowers to be in your home until next spring at small cost.

SPECIAL OFFER:

For \$2.00 we will send you an assorted collection of 25 bulbs by mail, postpaid of

A copy of our BULB PRICE LIST sent free on application.

Hyacinths, Daffodils,

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Fall Shipment of Fruit and Ornamental Trees

While perfectly dormant is most satisfactory. We have a good stock and can make shipment any time after this date until hard frost.

Hardy Fruit Trees and Bushes. Russian Poplars, Maples, Cottonwoods, Etc.
Lilac, Caragana and Honeysuckle for Ornamental Hedges. Grasses and
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Ten Nights Free Trial

that Aladdin has no equal as a white light. If not satisfied, return at our expense. \$1000 given anyone showing us an oil lamp equal in every way to this NEW MODEL ALADDIN.

GET YOURS FREE We want one user in each locality to whom customers can be referred. In that way you may get your own without cost. Be the fortunate one to write first for 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE.

MANTLE LAMP CO., 239 Aladdin Bldg., MONTREAL or WINNIPEG

Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

THE WONDERFUL MISSION OF THE INTERNAL BATH

By G. G. PERCIVAL, M.D.

Do you know that over a million Canadians and Americans are at the present time finding freedom from small as well as serious ailments by the practice of Internal Bathing?

Do you know that hosts of enlightened physicians all over the country, as well as osteopaths, physical culturists, etc., etc., are recommending and recognizing Internal Bathing as the most likely way now known to secure and preserve perfect health?

There are the best of logical reasons for this practice and these opinions and these reasons will be very interesting to everyone.

In the first place, every physician realizes and agrees that 95 per cent. of human illnesses are caused directly or indirectly by accumulated waste in the colon (the large, lower intestine); this is bound to accumulate, because we of today neither eat the kind of food nor take the amount of exercise which Nature demands in order that she may thoroughly eliminate the waste unaided.

That's the reason when you are ill the physician always gives you something to remove this accumulation of waste, before commencing to treat your specific trouble.

It's ten to one that no specific trouble would have developed if there were no accumulation of waste in the colon.

And that's the reason the famous Professor Metchnikoff, one of the world's greatest scientists, boldly and specifically stated that if our colons were taken away in infancy the length of our lives would be increased to probably 150 years.

You see, this waste is extremely poisonous, and as the blood flows through the walls of the colon it absorbs the poisons and carries them through the circulation—that's what causes Auto-intoxication, with all its perniciously enervating and weakening results. These pull down our powers of resistance and render us subject to almost any serious complaint which may be prevalent at the time—and the worst feature of it is that there are few of us who know when we are Auto-intoxicated—except that we feel constipated, headache, feverish and low-spirited.

But you never can be Auto-intoxicated if you periodically use the proper kind of an Internal Bath—that is sure.

It is Nature's own relief and cor-

rector—just warm water, which, used in the right way, cleanses the colon thoroughly its entire length and makes and keeps it sweet, clean and pure, as Nature demands it shall be for the entire system to work properly.

You undoubtedly know, from your own personal experience, how dull and unfit to work or think properly biliousness and many other apparently simple troubles make you feel. And you probably know, too, that these irregularities, all directly traceable to accumulated waste, make you really sick if permitted to continue.

You also probably know that the old-fashioned method of drugging for these complaints is at best only partially effective; the doses must be increased if continued, and, finally they cease to be effective at all.

It is probably true that more drugs are used for this than for all other human ills combined, which simply goes to prove how universal the trouble caused by accumulated waste really is—but there is not a doubt that drugs are being dropped as Internal Bathing is becoming better known.

For it is not possible to conceive until you have had the experience yourself, what a wonderful bracer an Internal Bath really is; taken at night, you awake in the morning with a feeling of lightness and buoyancy that cannot be accounted for—you are absolutely clean, everything is working in perfect accord, your appetite is better, your brain is clearer, and you feel full of vim and confidence for the day's duties.

There is nothing new about Internal Baths except the way of administering them. Some years ago Dr. Chas. A. Tyrrell, of New York, was so miraculously benefited by faithfully using the method then in vogue that he made Internal Baths his special study, and improved materially in administering the Bath and in getting the result desired.

This perfected Bath he called the "J. B. L. Cascade," and it is the one which has so quickly popularized and recommended itself that hundreds of thousands are today using it.

Dr. Tyrrell, in his practice and researches, discovered many unique and interesting facts in connection with this subject; these he has collected in a little book, "The What, the Why, the Way of Internal Bathing," which will be sent free on request if you address Chas. A. Tyrrell, M.D., Suite 384 Tyrrell Bldg., 163 College St., Toronto, and mention having read this in The Guide.

This book tells us facts that we never knew about ourselves before, and there is no doubt that everyone who has an interest in his or her own physical well-being or that of the family, will be very greatly instructed and enlightened by reading this carefully-prepared and scientifically correct little book.—Advertisement.

England in Peace Times

Continued from Page 10

rich who eat oranges throughout the performance with audible satisfaction and strew the floor with odorous peel. Many theatres, in order to accommodate the new poor, have adopted the plan of booking the pit that these former occupants of the dress circle need not stand in the queue, as the pit occupants of former days were obliged to do. The theatre is no longer a parade of smart gowns and immaculate evening clothes. It is a drab and commonplace audience indeed compared to pre-war days.

Not long ago I quite inadvertently ran across a rather amusing example of the weird ideas some people have with regard to spending money. As I mentioned before, Newcastle is a mining town and is therefore the home of hundreds of pitmen. Now a pitman's affection for his dog is proverbial. He is never seen out without one. On the day on which the Northumberland Plate was to be run I was watching the steady procession of vehicles, taxi's, cabs, and private cars, all headed for the races, when I saw, in a huge taxi, a pitman and his wife squeezed into the narrow seat with their backs to the driver, while on the seat proper sat a small, highly interested dog of the breed dearest to the pitman's heart.

They were, no doubt, celebrating another raise in an already much-inflated salary by a trip to the races, and at least one of the party was thoroughly happy.

House Shortage

England, like other nations whose development has been arrested by the war, is suffering acutely from a shortage of houses. As yet there is practically no building going on, and it is little short of a tragedy to all families made poor by the war, turned out of homes which they have occupied sometimes for generations by newly rich purchasers who are able and willing to pay even the most absurd prices. Lack of housing accommodation and the resulting soaring rents are playing sad havoc with Cupid's plans. I know personally of any number of young people who are wanting to secure an almost unsecurable house before they can be married. As little or no repairs have been made during the past six years, houses are not an unmixed blessing even when they can be found. This is another excellent reason why house owners are selling at this psychological moment.

And, speaking of houses, I think the first thing that strikes the Canadian visitor here is the appalling inconveniences with which the English housewife has to contend. Housekeeping may be, and frankly I think it is, something of a trial, any place; but in England I would consider it simply a nightmare. Words fail to describe the hole-in-the-wall mixture of range and fireplace which is used in every house for cooking purposes. They look with distrust on all electrical fixtures. I read in The Times recently of an exhibit of electrical household apparatus which had taken place in London. The writer spoke words of skeptical praise in regard to the vacuum cleaner, the percolator and the electric iron, but when it came to an electric kitchen range he evidently thought that was carrying improvements a bit too far. He intimated it was an astonishing piece of clever machinery, but assured the public that the time for the everyday use of that sort of thing was still far distant. It might in time be made fit for use in the ordinary household, but not until many im-

provements had been made. And in the meantime the English housewife continues to cook on the hole-in-the-wall anachronism where she rakes the coals under the oven and back again under the pots, and spends precious hours scouring the smoke off the kettles which, of course, must be kept bright. Then there are fireplaces in every room to be kept spotless, and coal to carry into each and every fireplace, and the door handle and brass knocker to polish and the steps to sandstone, and a hundred and one long, hard tasks that must be done each day or the heavens fall—and all with the most inadequate tools. One often wonders what will happen when the servant problem reaches the pitch here that it has in Canada. Girls that in the natural course of events would have developed into domestic servants, have spent the last six years working at munitions or other war work where the pay was good and the hours of freedom many, are refusing to become one-night-out-per-week servants and are migrating to other countries or forcing open commercial doors which, prior to the war, were closed to women. The real domestic servant in England is a "jay," but after the present generation there will be few of the type surviving. Then whatever will become of these lovely old steel fenders and glittering door knockers and snow-white steps?

Money-Spending Englanders

There is little doubt that things are changing here; I have seen many signs of it in the past few months. The bells that announced that peace had come again, rang in at the same time a period of feverish excitement and mad pleasure seeking such as few could imagine. No play was too thrilling or spectacular, no picture too melodramatic; no cafe or hotel too expensive; no gown too gay for these war-weary people. There were gratuities and deferred pay and war profits to be spent, and nothing was too foolish to spend them on. England witnessed the same process in trade that some of us have seen in the land booms of Western Canada, where for a season everyone seemed to be rich and nothing was too dear. But, unfortunately, booms are always followed by slumps, and as sure as fate the slump is coming. Managers of expensive hotels, proprietors of large stores, are even now beginning to remark dolefully that "People are not spending as they did. Even the richest men are drawing in their horns." We are told that for the first time in five years the July Sales, an institution in all the large cities, were not mere pretences but have been full of real bargains. It is discouraging, to say the least, for the tradesman, who for five years has charged what he liked and got it, because even at exorbitant price, he had not enough goods to supply the demand, to contemplate full shelves and few purchasers. They are using the July Sales to get out from under.

The tradesmen are also complaining that the spring season in London, when they used to reap handsome profits, were far below the pre-war standard. Whether this is because so many members of London society are numbered among the "new poor" or to the spirit of retrenchment that, within the last two months, has made itself felt, it is difficult to decide. Nothing but time can show us just how far this retrenchment movement will go, but after seeing England at the height of its

Rush Molting Hens Back to Work

THIS year of all years—with egg prices going the biggest ever—get a big fall and winter egg yield. Get your hens through molting—when they're all expense and no income—as fast as you can. Get your pullets to laying early and regularly. Yes, get all the profit you can from the high egg prices. Give all your poultry

Pratts Poultry Regulator

A poultry tonic and conditioner, the standard for nearly fifty years. It builds health and strength naturally. It stops losses from the strain of molting. It puts and keeps hens in the condition where a good ration is all they need to lay the biggest lot of eggs you ever got. See if it doesn't. At our risk—

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Spray your poultry houses with Pratts Dip and Disinfectant. Protects molting hens from disease by killing germs and vermin that infest the quarters.

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Fancy Ponies in Stud of E. E. Mooney, Weyburn
These are to be sold at auction at Assiniboia, Sask., October 20.



7 Jewels

MEET Ingersoll Reliance—the seven jewelled star time-reporter of the Ingersoll Watches.

Smart as they make 'em, aristocratic in appearance, slim, suave and distinguished—but a regular fellow.

And he sure keeps regular time!

Reliance has been trained that way. Before he leaves the Ingersoll factory he is tested to tell time correctly in six different positions—two days in each.

But you don't know the half of it, yet. Reliance is given 127 other inspections to see that his seven jewelled, bridge-type works function perfectly.

Those works contain the best features of 362 different watches which were studied in constructing Reliance—yet Reliance has 29 less parts than the average watch.

Simplicity, accuracy, sturdiness and beauty make the Reliance a watch anyone can be proud to carry.

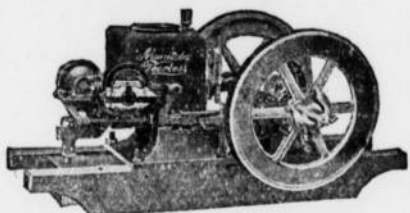
Yet the price is but \$9.25 in nickel case. \$14.50 in gold-filled.

Ingersoll

Models from \$3.25 to \$14.50

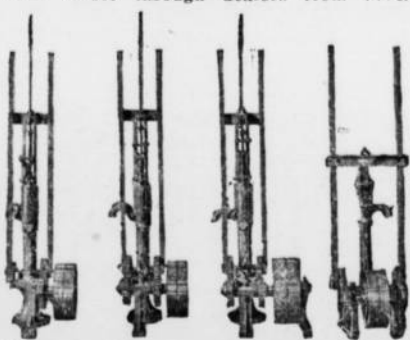
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A combination of 1 1/2 H.P. Engine, with any one of our various styles of Pump Jacks, connected up with a belt, insures one of dependable, permanent water supply. A Manitoba Peerless Outfit of this kind will save you money every day in the year. Manufactured at Brandon. Sold direct through dealers from here.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
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spending mania I only hope that it may go far indeed.

Paris is suffering from an after-war spending outburst just as is England, with the difference that here the whole country is affected, while provincial France seems to have escaped. In Paris one finds it very difficult to realize that for four years the Hun strove relentlessly to batter down the city defences. Never were the Parisiennes so gay. Never—surely never—were the shops so full of gorgeous luxuries as they are today. Exquisite perfumes, lovely fabrics and jewels too perfect to be real, fill every window. One sees no wounded men on the pavements, and few with military ribbons or anything else that would mark them as soldiers. Paris is determined to show her thousands of tourists a smiling face—and incidentally an open hand. After spending a fortnight in Paris, I was quite convinced that beneath her gay exterior Paris had a firm determination to pay the entire cost of the war by exploiting this season's tourists. They will charge you four francs for a serviette and 19 francs for a sandwich and coffee—and smile. It is in the actual war zone that you see the dogged, thrifty spirit of France levelling out bits of shell-pitted battle fields to plant little gardens, and working all day over broken piles of brick that had once been a house in hopes of finding enough undamaged to begin once more to rebuild their shattered homes.

Currency in France

Speaking of France brings to my mind the havoc the war has wrought with the French money system. I do not know why this should be unless it is due to the decrease in value of the small coinage, but I found myself after a week in Paris with a pocket full of postage stamps and torn and dirty scraps of paper worth perhaps half a dozen pennies. One eats and pays the bill in postage stamps; in church one pays one's chair with a two-sou timbre postale; one drinks postage stamps; one takes a taxi and travels for postage stamps; one goes shopping and the big shops have nothing in their till when they go to hand out change but postage stamps. In truth one is thankful to get nice clean stamps in change. They are at least a known quantity and preferable to the torn and dirty note that the garcon refuses even as a tip and that is eventually dropped into the church poor box in the hope that the clergy may be less scrupulous and more successful in handing it on. I have just read in the paper that courageous France intends to rebuild Rheims Cathedral out of postage stamps, and after a sojourn of a few weeks in France this does not strike me as at all strange.

I cannot think of after-the-war England without mentioning probably the greatest change which is likely to result—prohibition. The liquor party are having some bad half hours at present. They are making hay in the sunshine of a seeming inactivity on the part of the temperance party, and everywhere one sees huge posters entreating the British workman to hold fast to his personal liberty; to look at the terrible conditions in America because of enforced prohibition, to cast an eye on Russia and the fearful pass to which prohibition, enforced as a war measure, has brought her. Extremely alcoholic-looking gentlemen mounted on soap boxes are to be seen in all the large cities—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds and London—beseeching all who will to hear only a few of the ills brought on humanity by the introduction of prohibition. United States is cited as being one of the horrible examples—though I don't know why it should be. In spite of all this earnest propaganda, at a ballot taken in Glasgow Trades and Labor unions a few weeks ago, prohibition triumphed by a large majority. From a Canadian's point of view, I may say that the drunkenness in England, among men and women alike, is appalling and seems to be the one great and outstanding stumbling block in the future of this great nation.

England has recovered herself in a way which must be seen to be fully appreciated. Her rivers are lined with ships in the building, her factories and foundries are working as never before. The war has jolted her out of many old systems and traditions that, falling away, leave her unhampered and ready for much of the good that has come out of the roaring caldron of war.



Old Colony Pattern



Silverplate that lives long

WHEN we speak of the family silverplate, we generally mean the silverplate that has been in the family for years. Naturally the quality must be good—or it would not be lasting.

And of all silverplate, there is but one that merits the name "family plate"—that is "1847 Rogers Bros." Its quality is lasting, and its designs wisely chosen and artistic. The favorite choice for over seventy years, it has indeed earned the name of "family plate."

When you think of silverplate think of 1847 Rogers Bros. And when you come to the point of choosing it, be sure to ask for it by full name.

1847 ROGERS BROS.
SILVERWARE

The Family Plate for Seventy Years

MERIDEN BRITANNIA COMPANY, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

Made in Canada by Canadians and sold by leading Canadian dealers throughout the Dominion.



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The Land of Moderate Climate
Invigorating-Restful-Enjoyable.

HERE YOU CAN GOLF,
OR MOTOR, OR RIDE
TO YOUR HEART'S
CONTENT

THE SIGHTS
ARE WONDERFUL

ALL OUTDOORS
WELCOMES YOU

SPEND THE VACATION
AT THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC
HOTELS:

THE EMPRESS
AT VICTORIA

THE VANCOUVER
AT VANCOUVER

FOR PARTICULARS or RESERVATIONS
APPLY ANY AGENT



MAKE
THE TRIP
THIS
SEASON



The Farm Girl's College

Continued from Page 9

courses in our colleges, and have rather placed the cart before the horse. So many people, however, think that this course teaches girls a great deal of "tom-foolery," as the father quoted above said, "like washing dishes in 13 different waters," that even in this enlightened age the home economics courses require champions. Still other people think that it is all concerned with matters of cooking and house-keeping. True, that is a branch of the course, but only a small part. That portion is in a measure the application of the theory. Miss MacKay said: "If people could only understand that cooking, and washing, and housekeeping are only the tools we use, we would be so much better able to meet the situation."

Home economics has been defined authoritatively as "a study of the economic, sanitary and aesthetic aspects of food, clothing and shelter as connected with their selection, preparation and use by the family in the home or by other groups of people." One person, Ruth Wheeler, professor of home economics in Goucher College, Baltimore, says that: "Home economics gathers together facts from all the sciences—physics, chemistry, biology, physiology, bacteriology, mathematics, economics and sociology—correlates, focuses and applies them." Pretty exhaustive program that, but it serves to show that there is a "why" to every household project as well as a "how," and the college strives to make the student capable of comprehending and applying both.

"Hit or Miss" Job

Always, housekeeping has been the most woefully "hit or miss" occupation in the whole catalogue. "Abigail Jones is going to be a famous cook. Guess she inherits cooking from her grandmother, ol' Mrs. Jones," and because Esther Smith can't boil potatoes without having "stones" in them, or make pie-crust that has less resistance to knives than a sheet of cast-iron, "she's like her mother's folks. Never could cook anything, anyhow. Why Seth Smith ever married a cook like Esther is more'n I know." But the fact that if Esther had had some instruction in the chemistry of potatoes, or of the action of fats and flour and oven-heat in making pie-crust, she would have learned something of the "why" of cooking and baking, and would, thereupon, have been able to base her "how," was past the understanding of the "hit or miss" housekeeper. You were either a "born cook" or you weren't, and that was all there was about it, and at picnics or church socials you avoided the sandwiches and cake of the person who wasn't and dived for those of the woman who was.

And since housekeeping concerns "all of the people all of the time," it is time that profession was getting on a scientific and economically sound basis. This the college is trying to do, and with what success is indicated by the increasing number of students seeking entrance to take the home economics majors. There are various courses to meet the various needs. In MacDonald Institute, at Guelph, the pioneer college in this work in Canada, there are two general courses, the two-year homemakers' course, and one-year normal course. Manitoba has the five-year degree

course, a three-year course and a two-year course. Saskatchewan has not yet sufficient staff, or equipment, or room to start the degree work, but hopes to do that next year. In the interim the university and college of agriculture, which are combined, have put on a new one-year course called "Teachers' Training Course in Household Science." Mrs. Rutter, the head, said of this course: "Many districts in our province would like to equip for household science, but there are no teachers available, and no institution in this province to undertake the training." Miss Mabel Patrick, head of the home economics department in the University of Alberta, states that they have two courses, one a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science, for which matriculation is required, and a three-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Household Economics, for which the entrance requirement is two years at the agricultural schools.

"Bromides" Everywhere

It is impossible to go even cursorily into the many branches of the courses. To walk into many homes is to be struck by the "bromidey" appearance of everything. There is no individuality in decorations or furnishings. If there is a desire on the part of the homemaker to inject individuality into her home too often she is too insecure in her knowledge of certain laws to risk something out of the ordinary. Yet the course in household art teaches the student the laws underlying colors and lines, and enables the homemaker to adapt these laws so that her individuality may have some play.

Most people know little or nothing about sanitation, and the general laws governing good health. Yet a home that does not observe these laws is an abomination. The other day a farm woman said to me: "Oh, we farm women get fed up on housekeeping material. We all know how to do things anyway. Give us something that will take our mind off housekeeping." Unfortunately, it is not true that farm women know how to do things. Many women do know, but I should say off-hand, that the majority of women do not know. Not one woman in ten has any idea of saving woman-power, the most valuable of all the equipment for homemaking. The fact that the average length of the working day for the farm woman has been computed at 13.1 hours in the summer, and 10.5 hours in the winter, is not an evidence that they know how to save woman-power. The further fact that 79 per cent. of farm women still use kerosene lamps, and 61 per cent. of them still carry water from a pump an average distance of 39 feet from the kitchen, rather discounts the idea that farm women know all there is to be known. And the fact that only 30 per cent. of them keep even the crudest household accounts, rather discounts their all-round efficiency. It is unfortunate that in citing statistics we only have them covering the conditions of farm women, because city women, with all the conveniences easily available to them are correspondingly inefficient.

A man whose business is to convert wheat into flour, or ore into iron, or a man who sells life insurance, studies endlessly in an effort to make himself more efficient. His business is to make flour or iron with the least possible outlay of time, money and energy, and



The Centre of Perfection

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An Exhibit from the Sewing Classes, M.A.C.

with the greatest possible returns to himself. He takes trade magazines and scours markets for the smallest device that will eliminate cost of production or increase his sales end. Until we get homes on a similar basis we are going to have unhappy homemakers, leaks in time, money and woman-power, and the result will leave its mark on a rising generation.

It is quite necessary to have something to take one's mind off house-keeping, but in an effort to get that something it is unwise to cease seeking for those other things that will make one a more efficient homemaker.

A modern writer on home economic subjects has said that "appetite, energy and prosperity are inseparably linked together," and there is certainly more truth than poetry in it if one will but study it. Rarely does one see the same person with a poor or indifferent appetite and "pep." It simply can't be done. Some day we shall see that "pep," that thing that makes the wheels of human industry go round, is merely the result of proper eating, not too much, but just enough, and of exactly the right kind. One doesn't try gasoline in a coaloil stove, or oil the alarm clock with axle grease, even if it does properly lubricate the buggy axles. Food is fuel, and the proper use of fuel will determine the efficiency of the human machine. The real difficulty is that the right kind for one family isn't exactly the right kind for the family on the next farm. Here is where the science of the college trained homemaker comes in. She studies foods and their effects on the members of her family. Then, of course, it goes without saying that it is the man or the woman with the "pep" who becomes prosperous.

The Knocker's Talk

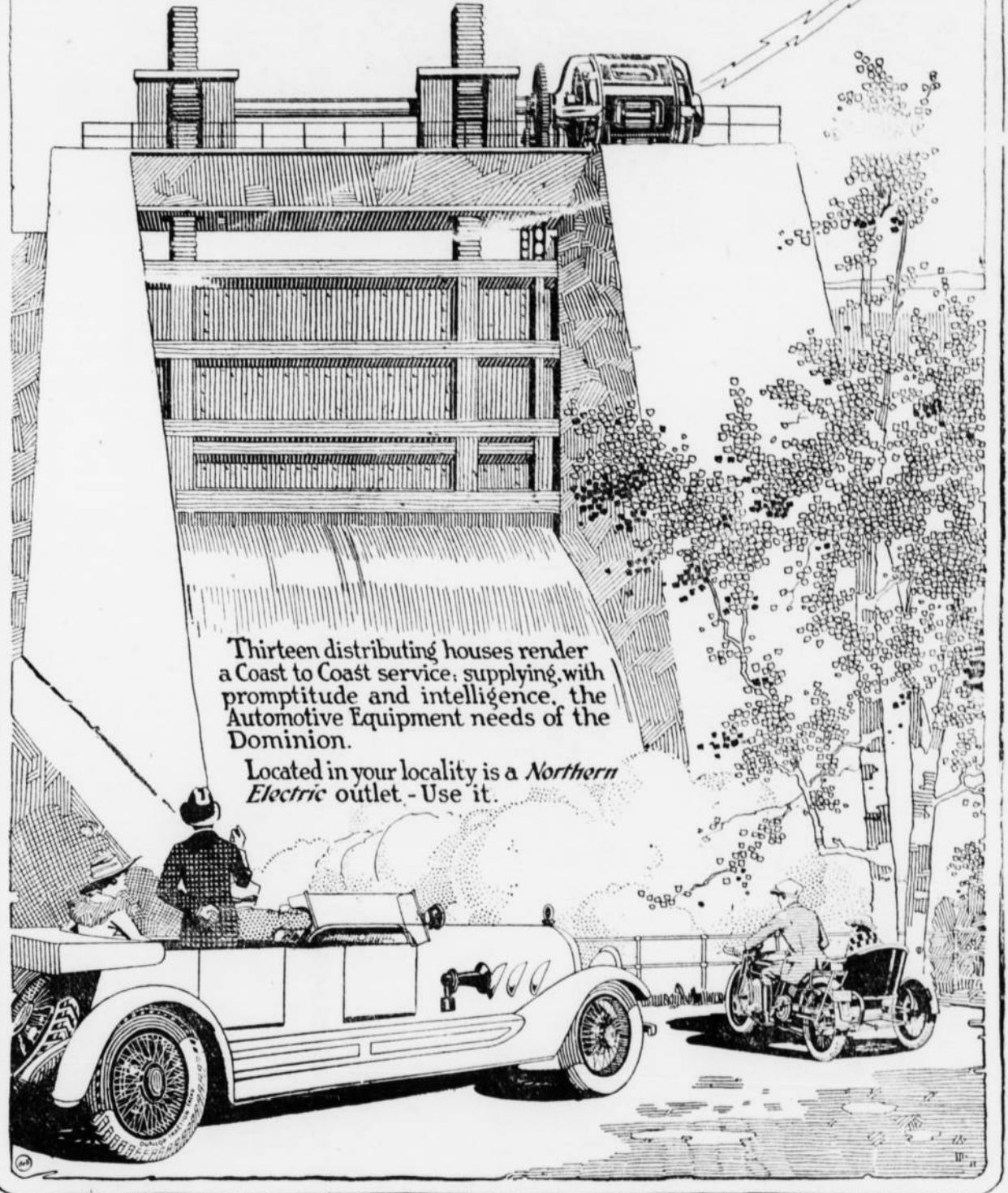
But to get back to the college, which is supposed to be the subject of this article. One favorite argument against the course in home economics is that the equipment is altogether too elaborate and expensive to give the student any idea of adapting her training to her home conditions. Of course, I have not visited all the colleges, but I have visited a number in this country and in the United States, and I must say that the charge is untrue. The colleges often have two models, an elaborate and expensive model, and very often a home-made arrangement which answers the purpose quite well. For example, on my recent visit to the M.A.C., where there are various kinds of dish-dryers, Mrs. Duncan, who is the lecturer in household management, showed me the pattern of a home-made dish-dryer that a "handy man" about the college was making for her, a combination of a lard pail, some netting and a hoop, a thing that even the awkwardest handy man might easily make.

Then others say that the college teaches such extravagance in cooking materials that it would take a millionaire to finance the home of a graduate. To that insinuation I would ask that that person visit the college and test the eggless, milkless and every other less kind of cakes and cookies. I didn't know it was possible to get food values with as little materials as are often used. More than that the girls are taught what ingredients may be left out and what may not without omitting from the diet a food that is necessary to physical upkeep. The person who has that objection to the college course should visit the school one of the days when the girls are preparing meals on a stated budget. Then they will see whether or not there is waste or extravagant uses of foodstuffs. No, those two charges are untrue.

As I said before it is impossible to go into the whole course and point out the advantages of the course to the students. It has two outstanding advantages. Its graduates are, generally, commanding the highest-salaried positions on the continent of America today. Its graduates are infinitely better equipped for the far larger business of home-making than others can possibly be. Looking at the proposition as an outsider it appears to me that from every point of view, the girl who chooses that course is doubly equipped. She is prepared to earn one of the most remunerative salaries, and when she marries she is equipped to make the best and most intelligent type of homemaker.

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Colonel of Tank Corps
Commanding Headquarters
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If it's good in the Trenches, it's good in the Field

Far Low's Revenge

Continued from Page 8

a ton of curses in molten Negroid. Leaving the boats to their own fortune, he began to descend. A Chinaman and a Swede stood waiting grimly to see what would happen. Two Cape de Verde Islanders, black as ravens in the other crew's nest, leaned, looking down for the anticipated contest frog-eyed. These two on a previous cruise had seen the negro captain kill a man with his hands, and throw his body overboard. He came down like a gorilla from a tree crazy for blood.

His foot no sooner touched the deck than he sprang for O'Day. He was monstrous in size, and he had speed. But O'Day had by this time recovered his physical stamina. The negro's left failed to land, and his right. His feet shot outward with no avail. In turn he was kicked below the knee himself, and yelled with pain. Then he threw his whole body forward like a wolf. His hands clawed the air. The man in front of him had the swiftness of a wild cat. A hand as apt as a steel shutter caught the black wrist as it raged outward—turned it, rushed it; there was a breaking sound. Released, it fell dead at his side. He was foaming at the mouth now—raging horribly. His left hand caught O'Day with all the venomous strength of the blazing hell in him. It gripped his clothes, skin, working like bulldog mouth toward his neck. Then instantly a piston from each side—uppercuts so desperate and powerful that they seemed like an electric shock—caught the point of the massive jaw. The eyes closed and opened, the splay feet shifted, then he fell—the gnarled gorilla lump of him on deck.

O'Day bound him swiftly and securely with a piece of warp. While the Chinaman and Swede still stood open-mouthed, the negroes aloft and started to descend. O'Day warned the yellow and white pair to attempt nothing, and rushed to the cabin, where he succeeded in finding two loaded revolvers. He was back in time to ward off the negroes from aloft, who had approached the captain to release him.

"Carry him to the cabin," he ordered the Chinaman and Swede. They did so, and O'Day gagged him to prevent him calling orders when he recovered. As he turned from the cabin he glanced to the four boats—no, they were not coming back. On the leeward side the faintest streak of land was in sight. The boats could make it easily without danger or loss.

O'Day swung up deck like a veritable skipper. The Chinese cook and the steward-cooper, a Portuguese, had by this time tumbled out. The face of the Chink was livid with fright; that of the other full of stupid surprise. The four seamen were sullen. O'Day flourished the revolver mightily.

"Take the wheel," he commanded the Swede. "You others let loose the sails and sheet home." It was vernacular he had learned, meaning to set the sails to the wind and fasten them. The Chinaman and the two negroes complied at the point of the revolver. When they delayed aloft he shot a bullet close to each of them. The sails set, he turned to the Swede at the tiller.

"I want you to make Sitka," he commanded. "Hold her ahead. If you don't keep the right course I'll kill you without argument." He pointed to the thread of land on the horizon. "I don't want to lose sight of that, remember." For emphasis he poked the gun in his ribs. "Do what I tell you, and when we land at Sitka and I get in touch with Vancouver I'll give you two hundred dollars for yourself; do you hear?"

The Swede heard, but still looked sullen. O'Day turned to the frightened cook. "Get below," he thundered, "and cook a meal for all hands." He waved the Portuguese steward with him.

The ship was now treading a nice clip to the north. What the four boats thought when they saw her go can be imagined. O'Day went aft and locked the cabin door. Then he stepped forward and watched the Swede at the wheel. He meant to learn how to steer the ship himself. But presently he remembered there was something he had

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forgotten to do. The three foremost hands had just leapt to deck, and he flung them sharply, ordering them up in the crow's nests. Then he searched the ship for weapons of all kinds. Harpoons and lances he threw overboard, and some dark-like knives he found in the fore-cabin. The captain was conscious again, but helpless so wound with line that he looked like a mummy. O'Day could not help laughing at him as he lay prone. And the black face surged with a mighty swell of suppressed anger. Having got rid of everything that looked dangerous as a weapon, he called the three hands down from the crow's nests.

"Boys," he said kindly, "I'm going to give you 75 dollars each when we reach Sitka."

If he had said 35 they might have believed him. The Chink alone gave a ghostly gleam of acquiescence. The two negroes preserved an inky silence as ominous as the deadly calm that preceded a north-wester. O'Day ordered them down below to feed, thinking that might bring out their good humor. They were thinking, probably, of their friends in the four boats, though they must know certainly that they were safe. As they came on deck after chow O'Day examined them for knives.

Up till midnight he actually enjoyed the novelty of the situation; then he began to get sleepy, and wondered how he could sleep. One of the negroes had replaced the Swede at the tiller. The south-west wind continued without change, blowing the ship ahead of it at moderate speed. The air was brisk, but not cold. Its mildness and salt made it somniferous. O'Day had taken some blankets on deck. Twice he caught his head nodding—and knew it was his head—then the third time he didn't.

He was awakened by what seemed a braying, which the wind twisted strangely. He flung himself to his feet, finding the revolvers still in his possession, and the negro at the tiller. He could have snoozed only a few minutes. The noise came from the cabin. He found the captain had worked the gag from his mouth—and he was reminded savagely that he needed food.

O'Day fed him moderately with porpoise beef and regagged him, giving no heed to either his entreaties or curses. There was something humorous in the lighting up of the black face at each mouthful—the childish disappointment at not being able to gorge.

O'Day returned to his blankets, but succeeded in keeping awake. Morning came, and the day passed uneventfully. The breeze veered slightly, requiring a minor shifting of sail, then faded altogether. With land faintly in sight, the old bark slopped in the troughs. Evening and part of the breeze came back again. O'Day kept awake during the day and early night through drinking coffee. It was a poor sort of brew, but under the circumstances it had its taste. He had chosen Sitka as his destination, because it was probably nearest and an open seaport. He knew the coast was lined with craggy islands, and was afraid of running too close to it, for a strong blow might come up. If, however, he couldn't sleep, he would have to steer directly for land. Anyway they must be almost opposite Sitka now. About eleven o'clock he roused all hands to set the course nearer east. But the breeze blew out again suddenly, and the boat wallowed in lapping water. He figured, however, that when it returned it would last. He had the same negro at the tiller as the night before. In the thought of soon being ashore he reclined more comfortably in his blankets in the waste. Heavens! but he was sleepy. . . . The head of the negro at the wheel turned and eyed the recumbent form. . . .

. . . . A giant squid wrapped O'Day around with a single tentacle. It drew him to its beaken mouth and horrible eyes. He screamed, gasping and struggled in its embrace. Then his eyes opened to the iron-colored night, and the tentacle was the arms of the negroes and Swede, who held him fast. They carried him to the rail with difficulty and profanity, while he strained every muscle for freedom. They heaved him once, twice—and he caught a glimpse of their sardonically grinning faces as he went over the side into the sea. When he came up the ship was 40 feet away. All sail was set, and it

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was going faster than he could swim, for, as he expected, the breeze had returned, but from the east. He turned on his back, and, floating, tried to think. There was no hope for him now, the shore was miles away. He glanced in its direction, then methodically began to swim. Perhaps—but there was no perhaps any more! He swam because there were no stars in the sky; he somehow wanted stars if he drowned, or, morning, the colors of morning on the sea. He swam listlessly, knowing it useless, and closed his eyes, thinking of Catherine. How soft her Titian hair, how lovely her eyes—her kisses came back to him, crimson-tipped things. He felt he would like to die on a bed of them. Would she know he was dead—would she ever know? His white face questioned the lowering sky.

When he had paddled for what seemed hours his head suddenly ran into something. He was stunned, but made a superb effort for his senses. Then he felt himself spaded almost out of the water. He turned over, put his hands down, and started to crawl up a shelf of ice. In another minute he stood, dripping, on an ice floe about a hundred

yards across, with a pyramidal peak to one side. The morning was breaking in mackerel tones around him. He tried to give a cheer, but fell on the ice in utter exhaustion.

When he awoke it was midday, and the sun and breeze had dried his clothes. He could no longer see land. Had he swum in the wrong direction? If only a ship of some kind would come along! He wondered which way the berg was drifting—perhaps north to waters where he would freeze to death. He climbed the iceberg peak, probably 200 feet high, and searched the horizon with aching eyes. Through aeons of time nothing happened but quivering vista. Then—it must have been four

or five o'clock in the afternoon—a speck appeared; he thought at first it was something the matter with his eyes. But it got bigger, bigger—thank God, it was a ship! He climbed to the highest point of the peak affording foothold, and took his shirt off and waved it. He kept waving it, waving it till his shoulders ached. But his youth pulsed back to him as the steamer drew near.

She stopped a short distance off, and sent a boat for him. The passengers lined the railing. The wonder of life, the glamour of civilization! She was the Oriole and bound for Nome.

(The End.)

Power in Women's Hands

Continued from Page 49

empty. The Irish propaganda raises noise only in an election year, and as Parnell said, "if there were no elections in the United States every four years, there would be no Irish problem in Ireland." The eat-'em-alive British haters over here will laugh to you

privately. "Well," they say, "what worse are we doing than the anti-American howlers in Canada? It is just business. It's just politics. Rotten, of course; but if you are big enough fools to fall for it—" and they laugh. So do I.

Will the women voters of Canada be fooled by it?

Not if I know my nation's characteristics of anchoring integrity to facts.

Not one-third of western farmers must be prosperous, but three-thirds.

Only that will anchor to the homesteads the descendants of the homesteaders in a love for the old, simple home life, which has been the cradle of the best in our race, in manhood, in womanhood, in stability, in an aristocracy of worth rooted in the land from which work, not wind, will draw reward in exact proportion to the work.

And so I repeat these questions:

Which way will the women vote?

Will they be fooled by political hucksters and reformers who whitewash the outside, and within are ravening wolves?

Will we be big enough for the big job to keep for the human race that liberty and right for which the heroes died in war?

And, as a Canadian woman, I answer all the questions in just one line:

The ghosts of Flanders fields will not need to rise and reproach us. We shall follow the light of their Calvary down the uttermost reaches of Time!

Women and National Budgets

Continued from Page 7

labor on the other, tends to still further force agriculture between the upper and the nether millstones.

The farmer is a capitalist by reason of his investment in land, stock and equipment. He cannot, however, make common cause with the capitalist in opposing the aims of labor, because he is also a laborer. He is a laborer in nature's workshop. His working conditions and hours of labor are subject to the varying conditions which nature imposes. Because of this and because also that he is a capitalist he cannot possibly support all the aims of labor.

In the industrial strife the farming family is less fortunate than any other, because it cannot depend on being able, as is the manufacturer, to pass along its increased costs to the consumer in the form of higher prices for its products. Neither is the remedy of the labor family, of striking for higher pay, open to the farmer family, for it can only get such rate of wages for its members as the selling price of its product will permit.

If nature is good to farmers and they get a bountiful crop of produce, that does not necessarily mean higher wages to the farmer and his family, for the reason that lower prices usually prevail than in seasons of poor crop. Labor unions object very strongly to the treatment of labor as a commodity to be bought and sold, yet under present conditions the labor of a farmer on his own farm is a commodity and is bought and sold as a part of the fluctuating price received for his products.

Amid all the agitation now prevailing over the world, the above problems of human economic relationships reveal themselves constantly as the fundamental ones. In an indefinite groping way most sincere advocates of political development along progressive lines have really one common object, and that is to create a condition of equity between man and man and between family and family. After all, our most progressive political thought of today merely leads us back to the golden rule as uttered two thousand years ago, "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you."

These great problems of human economic relationships will never be settled by the mere passage of laws, or the victory of this or that party at the polls. There must be those in every class of human society who will apply themselves to the study, not only of the rights of their class, but of the obligations and duties of their class to society generally. There must be those who by conscientious striving and study are able to take a stand on the broad ground of common humanity instead of on the restricted ground of the rights of a class.

No class, not even farmers, however conscientious, are sufficiently familiar with the problems and needs of all other classes to be able to act as sole custodians of the liberty of the people. Union of the people one with another for advancement of the public weal cannot permanently be based solely on class, but must rely upon a common belief in principles tending toward human advancement without regard to what class the individual may belong. If such were accomplished, it would be evidence that law enacted by the will of a majority of such people would be respected, for, indeed, only those laws which are in the consciences of the people as standards of conduct can be fully effective.

Here, in the last analysis, lies the greatest public work for women, made greater and more effective by the vote, but after all but an enlargement of the work she has done through the ages—the fostering and development of the moral standards of the race. The franchise should and will teach women that human progress and human happiness demands as high standards of morality in dealing with public affairs as in personal matters, not only on the part of public officials, but infinitely more important on the part of the voter.

The greatest public work of women, then, will be that of impressing upon future generations of voters the highest standards of public morality, whether applied to the casting of a ballot or the holding of public office.



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The Better Farming Commission, appointed at the request of leading farmers from South-western Saskatchewan, at a Better Farming Conference, at Swift Current, some weeks ago, will hold public meetings at the following places on the dates and times stated:

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Herbert	Tuesday, October 12, 2 p.m.
Leader	Wednesday, October 13, 2 p.m.
Cabri	Thursday, October 14, 2 p.m.
Tompkins	Friday, October 15, 2 p.m.
Maple Creek	Saturday, October 16, 2 p.m.
Senate	Monday, October 18, 2 p.m.
Eastend	Tuesday, October 19, 2 p.m.
Robsart	Wednesday, October 20, 2 p.m.
Shaunavon	Thursday, October 21, 4 p.m.
Ponteix	Friday, October 22, 2 p.m.

All persons interested in Better Farming are invited to appear before the commission and submit information regarding existing obstacles to more successful farming, and suggestions as to how these may be overcome. Agricultural societies, grain growers' associations and municipal councils are requested to submit statements for the information of the commission.

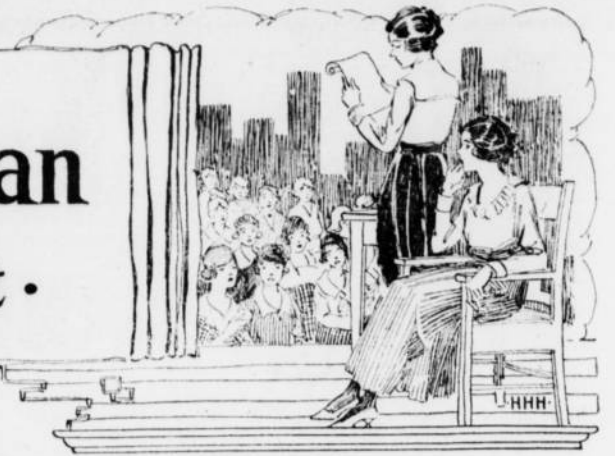
F. H. AULD, Secretary

Regina, Sask., September 28, 1920.



The Countrywoman

• Editorial Comment •



"PEP" is a slang word that has come into common use recently as a substitute for enthusiasm and a sort of "go-aheadness." We don't know much about pep except that some persons have it, and other persons have not. But a writer, in a recent discussion of foods, suggested that pep was entirely dependent on food.

This was a new angle, but, after all, who ever saw a person suffering from indigestion at the same time displaying any pep? On recollection it just isn't done. It is difficult to have pep immediately after a very heavy dinner. It is difficult to have the same zest for work when one's regular time for meals has past. Of course there are exceptions, when something of consuming interest is being done when the worker is carried along on his reserve nervous energy—but they are exceptions. For the ordinary, everyday kind of work one does not feel keyed up to capacity unless one has had the right amount of the right food at the right time. Appetite, "well-fedness," and pep seem to be closely related, how closely we do not yet know.

This provides an interesting field for experiment for the person who plans and prepares the family meals. How many women study their children and their husbands to discover just what food gives them the greatest capacity for work, and just what is the correct quantity of food? Homes might very easily and with very effective results become regular food laboratories. Good health now-a-days seems insufficient qualification for success, for it is possible for persons who enjoy good health to eat the food that destroys the extra energy good health provides. Something more is necessary, and that something is a knowledge of the fuel that will keep the perfectly geared and conditioned human machine going at top capacity. Some day we may even know accurately the relation of good food and the proper quantity to human success. For certainly the more we learn about food the more we realize how dependent the progress of civilization is upon food. Emerson said, "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm." Hence that occupation that tends to greater production of pep and enthusiasm is the highest of all vocations.

THE eight-hour day agitation has little or no significance to farm women. At least it isn't something that is likely to come their way or to their relief in this generation. A recent survey of farm homes in the United States reveals the fact that farm women work on an average 13.1 hours per day in the summer and 10.5 hours per day in the winter time. Eighty-seven per cent. of the 8,773 women who reported have no vacation during the year. The survey comments, "A walkout might be foreshadowed in some industries where love and service were not the ruling motives if conditions shown in the table prevailed."

If farm women belonged to a labor union many of the handicaps under which they now work would have to be removed. For example, no work shop would long be tolerated that was inadequately heated. Yet we find more than 9,000 of the 9,210 homes reporting, are heated by stoves, the fuel for which must be carried in, and again taken out in the form of ashes, as well as providing the extra task of firing and the cleaning of the stoves. Too often in homes heated by stoves the family contents itself with heating one or two rooms that are largely used, the kitchen and possibly one other, going to bed in chilled rooms, and passing frequently from rooms that are too cold or too hot to those of the other extreme. "Breaking the ice in the water

pitcher in the morning is not entirely a matter of tradition. The family sometimes fails to connect lack of warmth and facilities for bathing and dressing with ailments and resultant doctor bills, which expense would in many cases pay for a modern heating plant."

Then again, particularly in the winter, many of the 10.5 hours of work must be done by artificial light. The survey showed that 79 per cent. of 9,830 homes use kerosene lamps for light. Since 92 per cent. of them do their own sewing and all of them their own mending, it is reasonable to suppose that much of this work is done by artificial light. Kerosene lamps provide a quite inferior light, which means that farm women do some of their sewing—quite likely most of it—under the handicap of poor light.

The eight-hour day, proper light, and adequate heat are matters that for the farm woman can probably never be brought about by act of parliament or organization. They are questions that concern by far the greater majority of our farm women, and yet it is a condition only they themselves can improve.

THE other day we saw some very fine apples in a shop window, our favorite variety, McIntosh Reds. The clerk told us (without batting an eye,

to use the vernacular) that they were four for 25 cents.

We came back to the office and read again the evidence of the various apple-growing associations in B.C. before the tariff commission, in all of which they asked that the duty be retained on apples. Some said that the present duty on fruit was not high enough. We wondered what apples would cost the consumer on the prairie if the duty excluded American apples, since with American competition apples were four for a quarter. The apples priced, it was found on further enquiry, were from the famous Yakima Valley in the state of Washington. Surely there is something wrong with the apple industry of British Columbia or its system of distribution if apples cannot be placed on the prairie market at a cheaper figure than that named.

It is true that apple-growing is a very precarious industry; this year, for example, the crop being only half of what it was last year, and that because fruit is perishable its distribution is unusually expensive. But if apple growing in B.C. is so precarious that the prairie consumer must pay their weight in gold for apples in order to recompense grower and distributor, then apple growing is not altogether a natural industry. The prairie consumer is indignant, and rightly so, when he is asked to pay such exorbitant sums of money for apples, and unless conditions change he is either going to do without apples or make a sufficiently loud howl against the handicap at present on American apples that it will have to be removed, and keener competition thereby ensured.

ALMOST every day we read in the papers that some person has been the victim of accidental poisoning. Usually it is found that death takes place because the victim, or those present when the accident occurs, do not know what treatment to give. Perhaps the saddest case that has come to the attention of the public recently was that of the little baby whose older brother or sister had got hold of a can of lye, and, thinking it was talcum powder, rubbed it into the little one's face and body. This was not noticed for some time by the mother, who was doing the evening chores about the farm, her husband having gone to Winnipeg to find work. The mother did what she could without relief to her child, and later set off 30 miles to the nearest doctor.

There is a double warning in this latest incident, one of which has been sounded millions of times. In homes where there are children poisons should be put positively out of reach of the most ingenious child. In the best regulated families, it is true, things are frequently misplaced, but this is an added admonition to care.

The St. John Ambulance Association, in its text book, has a chapter on poisons and how to counteract their effect. It would be wise for every home to have this book, since it covers every contingency requiring first aid. It is likely, however, that the various departments of health have bulletins dealing with poisons and their antidotes. If they have not, it is a matter that any department of health would be glad to have brought to its attention.

WITH this issue we present the latest member of the semi-annual women's numbers. Special numbers are different to others, like drinking tea on very special occasions out of the best china, and we feel like saying rites and having some ceremony when we let it out of our hands, but, after all, if your pleasure in reading it corresponds to our pleasure in producing it, we shall all be happy.



THE GREATEST WONDER

By Margaret Minaker

When the great planes vie with birds,
How solemnly are we impressed.
At home, a little winged ship
Found haven at a mother's breast.

We shake our heads in wonderment,
That men the ocean's depth defy.
But a mother goes down the Dark River,
And sees light at a new cry.

How marvellous that sound and word,
Across the void have bridged space.
Here is a little message sent from God,
His sweet vision is on it's face.

For all the achievements of the day,
We are so garrulous with astonished praise.
Have we no word for this fresh miracle,
Ere knew in her maternal days?

Ah! o'er the Mother and the Child,
A vapour of divinity still clings.
Men do not stand agape at Heaven,
Nor chatter of immortal things.

How I Make Money

- Right at Home!

"LOOK at this check for \$26.50—payable to me."

"I made this money easily and pleasantly—in the spare time left over from my housework and the care of Bobby and Anne, my children. In fact, they helped me to make it. I make as much, and often more, every month."

"Before I found this new, easy way of making money right at home, in privacy, freedom and comfort, my husband's salary, while sufficient to meet our absolutely necessary expenses, was really not enough to give us any of the little extra pleasures that mean so much to a family. Everything we eat or wear has gone up so high, and salaries haven't kept pace!"

"But now we have more than the necessities—we have beaten the terrible old H.C. of L.—and we have our little luxuries and amusements, too."

"How do I do it? Simply by knitting socks. No, not by the slow old process of hand-knitting, which took almost a day for one sock, but by using **The Auto Knitter**, a marvelous, but very simple, easily-operated machine. It turns out fine, seamless wool socks with almost magical speed. Now that I have gained practice with the **Auto Knitter** I often make a sock in 10 minutes!"

"And the best part of it is that I have a **guaranteed, constant market** for every pair of socks I make, at a **guaranteed price**. The **Auto Knitter Hosiery Company of Canada** has contracted to take every sock I can make. I simply send them the finished socks, and back comes my check by return mail, together with a new supply of yarn to replace that used in the socks sent them."

"Free Yarn Sent with the Machine and They Pay Me For The Socks"

"The **Auto Knitter Hosiery Company** is an old, firmly-established Canadian corporation, engaged in the manufacture of high-grade seamless socks. They have always preferred home manufacture to factory production. They believe in the independent employee, and know from experience that the best work is that done by well-paid, contented people, working in happy homes."

"The Company's world-wide business connections give them an enormous market for socks—everybody, everywhere, needs them—and the company constantly needs more workers to make socks in their own homes. They need **you**."

"When you decide to become an **Auto Knitter** worker, as I did, the **Auto Knitter Company** will make a contract to pay you a fixed **Guaranteed Wage**, on a piece-work basis. In this contract you take no risk. You can work for them as much as you want, or as little as you want—spare time or full time. And for every shipment of socks you send them you will get your pay check—promptly."

"With the machine they send a supply of wool yarn **FREE**. They also supply **FREE** the yarn needed to replace that which you use in making the socks you send to the company."

"The yarn supplied is the well-known **Standard Quality Brand**, made especially for the **Auto Knitter**. It is the softest, the warmest, the strongest, and uniformity in quality, weight and shade are always obtainable."



You receive a **Free Shade Card** that contains samples of **Standard Quality Yarns**. "You are, of course, at liberty to dispose of the output of your **Auto Knitter** as you see fit; you can also use the **Auto Knitter** to make, at a remarkably low cost, all the hosiery your family needs—wool or cotton."

"But remember this: There are absolutely no strings tied to the **Wage Agreement**; it is a straight out-and-out **Employment Offer** at a **Fixed Wage** on a piece-work basis—a good pay for your services alone."

READ WHAT SATISFIED WORKERS SAY

The **Auto Knitter** gives you the opportunity to make money during your spare time. It also gives you the chance to devote your entire time to the business, and thus to be independent of bosses, rules, time-clocks, working hours, etc. The **Wage Contract** is in no sense a disguised "canvassing scheme," "agency," or "open a store" proposition. Here is the proof—read the evidence from some of our workers."

Makes as High as \$2.00 an Hour

"I think I am able to give you one of the best testimonials on the capacity of the machine. I timed myself and made a pair of socks with two-and-one ribbed leg and foot in 21 minutes. I must say that I made and sold 135 pairs of socks in one month and a half, and worked at my own job besides. I have made as high as \$2.00 in an hour, and from \$7.50 to \$12.00 in 6 hours, of course, not every day, but I am now making \$2.50 to \$3.00 in 6 hours daily."

—New Waterford.

Paid For Itself in Six Weeks

"I want to tell you how pleased I am with the **Auto Knitter**. It is all that is claimed of it very simple to learn and operate, interesting and decidedly a splendid investment. It has paid for itself inside of 6 weeks."

—Moore Park.

Easy to Learn

"I have used your knitting machine for eight months, and have had a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction out of it. It is perfect in action and easy to learn. The company has carried out all agreements with me for which I am very grateful."

—Lindsay, Ont.

Anybody Can Make Good Money

"Just a few lines to tell you of my experience in using one of your knitting machines. It is the best machine on the market today. It will turn out work no other machine can do. I am manufacturing socks for retail stores. The **Auto Knitter Hosiery Company** does everything the literature says it will. I would advise anyone in buying a machine, for with a little perseverance anyone can get good money for the work."

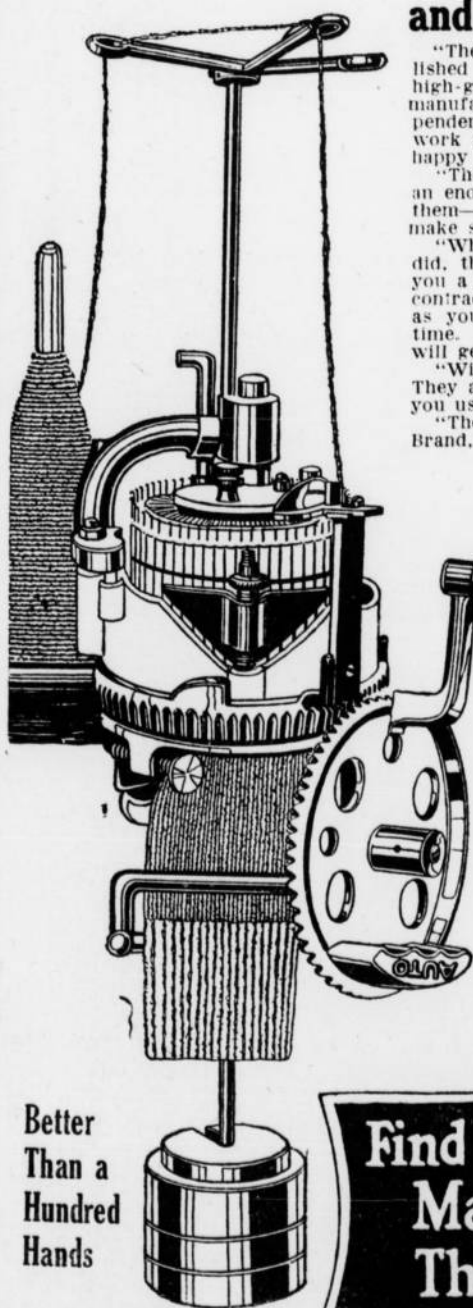
The Machine Is Wonderful

"I find the **Auto Knitter** very simple to run. I have progressed very well and am pleased with the dealings of the company. They have been honest and prompt in their dealings with me. I think the machine is wonderful. It keeps running good, and I have never had any trouble with it. I also think the pay is very reasonable."

—Gait Ont.

"Makes Two Dozen Pairs in Eight Hours" I must say that your **Auto Knitter** is all that you claim it to be and it does the very best of work. The way you have done business with me is very satisfactory, and I am thinking of getting another machine. Your machine is simple and easy to learn, and your guarantee to take all the work and the promptness in payments and renewals is very satisfactory. I can make from 20 to 24 pairs of socks in 8 hours."

—Windsor, Ont.



Better
Than a
Hundred
Hands

Find Out How You Can
Make Money With
The Auto Knitter

WRITE TODAY FOR OUR LIBERAL WAGE OFFER

No matter where you live we want you to know all about The **Auto Knitter**. We want to tell you of the pleasant and profitable place ready for you in our organization, and the future you can make for yourself with The **Auto Knitter**.

We want you to compare our work, and the money that is in it, with what people are paid for long, hard, grinding toil in office, store, mill and factory. We want you to know the substantial amounts that even a small part of your spare time will earn for you. Then we want you to read the glowing statements of

our perfectly satisfied workers, and learn how, if you desire, you can have your own home factory, and sell your output both wholesale and retail.

Remember that experience is unnecessary, that you need not know how to knit. You do not have to even know how to sew. The **Auto Knitter** does the work.

Action is the word. Write your name and address now, this minute, on the coupon and get this coupon in the mail at once. Enclose three one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing, etc.

Send Coupon Now

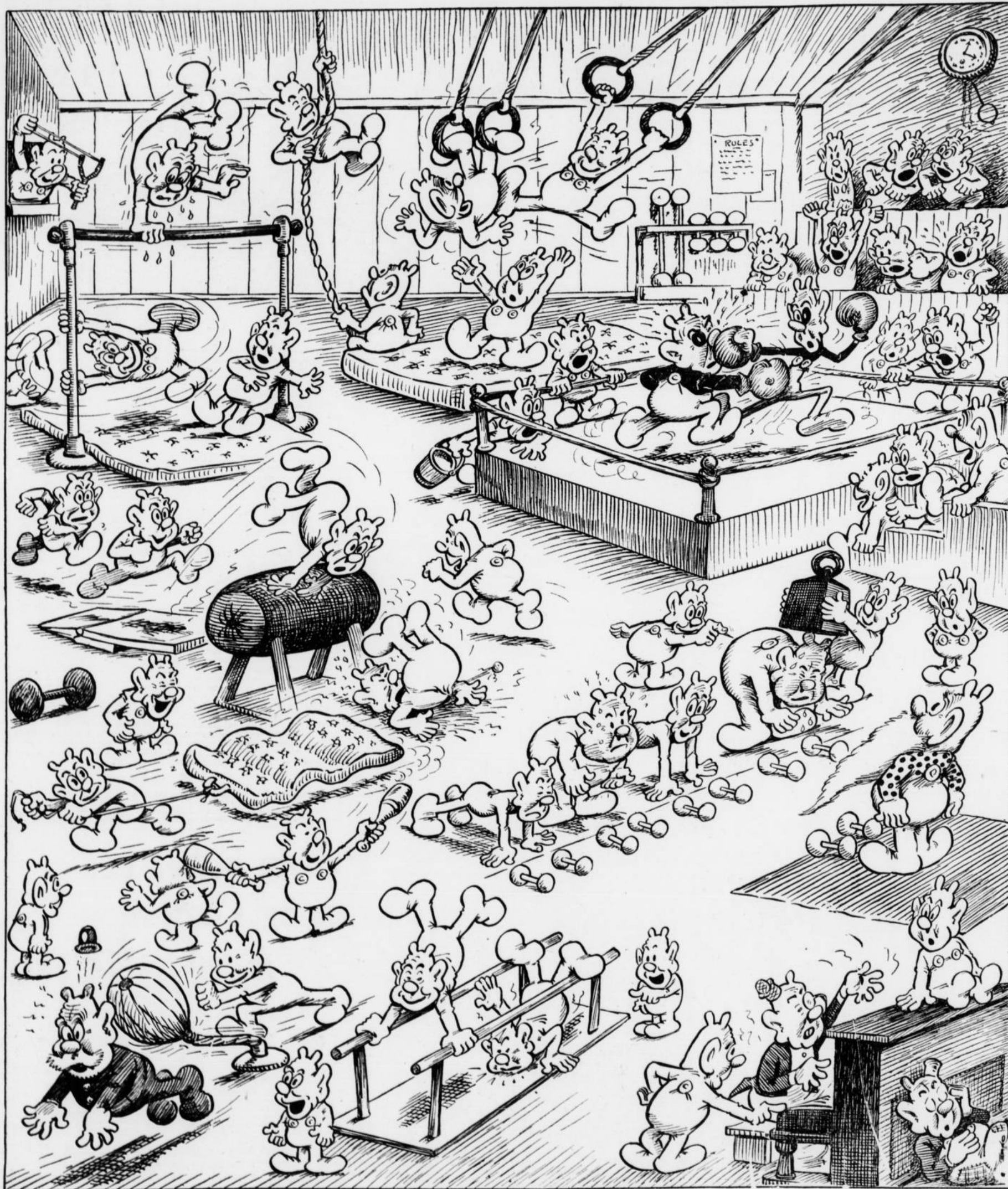
THE AUTO KNITTER HOSIERY (CANADA) CO. LTD.
Dept. 11210K, 1870 Davenport Road, Toronto, Ont.

Send me full particulars about Making Money at Home with The **Auto Knitter**. I enclose three one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing, etc. It is understood that this does not obligate me in any way.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
Province _____

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, 10-20-20

THE AUTO KNITTER HOSIERY (CANADA) CO. LTD.
Dept. 11210K 1870 DAVENPORT ROAD, TORONTO, ONTARIO



The Doo Dads Take Exercise

There has been an epidemic of nervous prostration in the Wonderland of Doo lately. One would think that the Doo Dads would never have nervous breakdowns. You never catch them burning the midnight oil and they all seem to be getting plenty of exercise, but Old Doc Sawbones has been reading up on physical culture and has his class before him. Those fat little fellows will have to reduce considerably before they will ever reach the dumbbells, even with the assistance of a ton of cast-iron on their backs. Roly and Poly, the twins, are exchanging brotherly compliments with the boxing gloves. Each has given the other one-half of the total possible number of black eyes. Flannel Feet, the Cop, has been hit with the punching bag, but of course the little Doo Dads did it on purpose. Percy Haw Haw is playing jazz music on the piano. What

would be enough to give the Doo Dads nervous prostration if they hadn't gotten it already. Poor Old Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, is the one that is prostrated. Doc Sawbones will have some trouble before he gets Sam interested in his violent exercises.

There are so many things going on at once, that it will have to be left to the young Doo Dad fans to find them all out for themselves. The Doo Dads seem to be all busy and none of them are having what you would call a nice quiet time. Old Doc is very much pleased at the way they have taken up their exercises, but the chances are that they will soon tire of them and that next week they will be back to some of their old mischievous tricks.

SOLVE THESE RIDDLES WIN THIS CAR

AND
OTHER WONDERFUL PRIZES



1921
Model

When a bear
goes into a dry-
goods store what
does he want?



Answer
SLIM NU

What is it that
every living person
has seen but will
never see again?



Answer
DRY E YEAST

What is that
which you break
by just naming it?



Answer
ICE LENS

What is the difference
between a 1920 dime
and an 1899 cent?



Answer
NICE NETS N

HERE are four
riddles for boys
and girls with
wise heads. We told
the artist to draw the
pictures to represent
the riddles, but he
guessed the right answers—and put them in too!
So we barred him from the contest and told him
to keep it a secret. Luckily, he got the answers
all jumbled up, so you won't be any the wiser.

If you can unscramble the jumbled letters be-
neath each riddle picture and put them in their
right order to spell the right words, you will have
the right answers. It isn't an easy task. Good
thinking, patience and perseverance may find you
the answers. Try it.

If you think you have found the answers, write
them carefully on a sheet of white paper. Put
on nothing but your four answers and your name
and address in the upper right-hand corner of
the page. Handwriting, spelling, punctuation and
general neatness will count if more than one
answer is correct.

We will write and tell you immediately if you
are correct, and send you a handsome illustrated
list of all the prizes that you can win.

The Genuine Culver Racer is the niftiest auto for girls and boys ever
built. It is a genuine motor car—not a toy. Has real steering wheel
and gears with shifting lever, steel springs, powerful brake, pneumatic
tires, handsomely enamelled body and good upholstery. Runs up to 25
miles an hour speed and uses very little gasoline. You will be proud of
it if you win it. Dozens of boys and girls have won them and are
proud of them.

THE PRIZES

	VALUE
FIRST PRIZE, Genuine Culver Chummy Racer	\$250.00
Second Prize, Real Typewriter	40.00
Third Prize, Genuine Autographic Kodak Folding Camera	35.00
Fourth Prize, Magnificent Gold Watch and Chain or Girl's Wrist Watch	25.00
Fifth Prize, French Baby Doll and Wicker Carriage	15.00
Sixth Prize, Moving Picture Machine with Film	10.00
Seventh to Tenth Prizes, Self-filler Fountain Pens, each	5.00

What Others Have Done YOU Can Do

Here are the names of only a few of the boys
and girls to whom we have already awarded big
prizes:

Earl J. Beattie, Surf Inlet, B.C., Chummy Culver Racer.	Value \$250.00.
Harry Dwyre, Elgin, Ont.	Typewriter
Earnest Fisher, Montreal	Seven-Jewelled Watch
Helen Smith, Edmonton, Alta.	Shetland Pony and Cart
Beatrice Hughes, Hazenmore, Sask.	Shetland Pony
Lyle Benson, Hamilton, Ont.	\$100.00 Cash
Helen Benesch, Junkins, Alta.	\$50.00 Cash
Florence Nesbitt, Arnprior, Ont.	\$25.00 Cash
Bryden Foster, Leamington, Alta.	\$150.00 Cash
Frankie Kirby, Three Hills, Alta.	\$25.00 Eastman Kodak
Mary Proctor, Vancouver, B.C.	\$15.00 Bracelet Watch
Eva Casson, North Bay, Ont.	\$10.00 Doll and Carriage

The contest will close on June 20, 1921, at 5.30 p.m.
We will send you the names of many others too. Only boys
and girls 17 years of age and under may send answers, and
each boy and girl will be required to perform a small service
for us. Send your answers this very evening to

THE RIDDLEMAN

Dept. 6 253-259 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Ont.

12 DANDY GAMES FOR YOU!



ALL FREE!

Look them over, boys and girls—see the great old game of Donkey, Tail, Checkers, Dominoes, Table Ten Pins, Spot, Old Maid and all the other dandy popular games you see above—12 all told—each packed in a colored box. There's a whole year's fun for you and all your friends.

SEND NO MONEY—Just your name and address on a post card will bring you 30 big handsome packages of "Dewick Bouquet" our newest and loveliest perfume, sells at only 10c each and is so exquisite everybody buys one or two on sight. No trouble at all to sell them. Then return our \$3.00 and receive all 12 games at once, just as shown above. We send by mail all charges paid. Address: 82

GOLD DOLLAR MANUFACTURING CO., DEPT. D TORONTO

Knew His Worth

A hardware dealer in great need of extra hands finally asked Bill Smith, who was accounted the town fool, if he would help him out.

"What'll you pay?" asked Bill.

"I'll pay you all you're worth," answered the dealer.

Bill scratched his head a minute and announced decisively: "I'll be darned if I work for that."

Prolonged His Job

A motorist touring in a western state got stalled in a tenacious mudhole. While making a vain attempt to escape, a boy appeared with a team of horses.

"Haul you out, mister!"

"How much do you want?"

"Three dollars."

After a long and fruitless argument the motorist was pulled to dry land.

After handing over the money the motorist said: "Do you haul many cars out in a day?"

"I have pulled out twelve today."

"Do you work nights, too?"

"Yes, at night I haul water for the mudhole."

"I thought everybody in a Soviet was supposed to work."

"Of course."

"But none of you is working."

"Naturally. We've worked a little while and now we've been promoted to be overseers."—Washington Star.

Prize Winners in September Coloring Contest

\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00
John Spence, Sask.—First Prize.....\$5.00		
Albert Collee, Sask.—Second Prize.....\$3.00		
Norman Britain, Sask.—Third Prize.....\$2.00		
\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00

Every month there are three lucky boys or girls. But they are lucky because they tried to be—they sent in carefully-colored and neat contest sheets, they tried to win a prize. I guess it was more PLUCK than luck that won them the prizes. If you have pluck enough to try real hard and to keep on trying, some day you will see your name up there among the prize winners—say, won't that be great to have all that money for your very own. You have just as good a chance to win as any other boy or girl—so just go to it. Send the coupon to Doc and get busy.

DOC SAWBONES,

290 VAUGHAN STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Dear Doc: Send me, right away, your great big colored folder, telling about the three Doc Dad Books. I want to know how I can get these books free—AND GET A HURTLE ON.

My name is

My P.O. is

I am years old. Boy or girl?

Tariff Commission in the West

Continued from Page 3

showed that manufacturing was being fostered at the expense of agriculture.

Against Natural Laws

"Agriculture," he said, "has not been fostered to a degree commensurate with its natural national importance. Burdens have been imposed upon it, the carrying of which has weakened its vitality. Strenuous efforts have been made against the natural laws of development to force abnormal development of other interests to primary positions. In the case of the manufacturing industry you have evidence given by the manufacturers' association that that industry is dangerously near to being abnormally forced to the primary position, and agriculture starved to a secondary one."

The manufacturers in their statement to the commission at Winnipeg, he pointed out, showed that from the beginning of Canada's agricultural development to the year 1919 its production had grown to \$1,975,841,000, while between 1881 and 1917 manufacturing production had increased by \$2,705,901,872. Manufacturing had thus increased its production in 36 years by 37 per cent. more than agricultural production had increased during its whole history up to 1919. This, he maintained, showed deformed national growth, which was frankly admitted by the manufacturers to be due to the operation of protection.

Continued Protection Unnecessary

Mr. Wood said he was inclined to admit that a protective tariff, honestly and fairly used, might be justified in the establishment of certain manufacturing industries, but after they had been firmly established and were selling most of their products in foreign

markets he could see no justification for its continuance. Mr. Findley, of the Massey-Harris Company, had stated that in the year before the war his company exported 60 per cent. of its products, and that 68.3 per cent. of its profits were made on export business, compared with 28.1 on the home trade. In those circumstances why did the Massey-Harris Company insist on keeping a strangle hold upon the home market? He could see no logical reason for a continuation of protection for an established industry unless it was an industry for which Canada was not adapted. In that case the industry was a parasite, and the sooner parasites were eliminated the better it would be for all concerned.

Farmers Misrepresented

Mr. Wood warmly resented the misrepresentation of the farmers' attitude by the manufacturers and their propaganda agencies. Mr. Findley, he said, had referred to the farmers trying to drive the implement-makers out of Canada. He had been officially connected with the farmers' organizations for six years, but during that time he had never seen any indication that any farmer wanted to drive the implement manufacturers out of Canada. The farmers were organizing, it was true, and they expected to continue to do so. They knew that something was seriously and radically wrong with Canadian agricultural interests. They believed many things were wrong. They believed that one of these was that the privileges given the manufacturers by arbitrary protection had been abused, and that the farmers as primary producers and ultimate consumers had suffered, and agriculture been crippled. They wanted

these wrongs made right—right to the farmer, right to the manufacturer, right to everybody and every interest in Canada.

Must Seek Causes

In conclusion, Mr. Wood said: "It is estimated that not more than one-fifth of the land suitable for agricultural in the three prairie provinces has yet been improved, while farms in even some of the old-established farming districts are being offered for less than the value of the improvements on them. We want settlers for all these unsettled lands, and occupants for all these cheap improved farms. But the time has come when we will have to explain to intelligent settlers the cause of these conditions."

"What are the causes? Is Canada so unadapted to agriculture that these conditions are unavoidable, or has Canadian agriculture been starved that other industries might fatten? These conditions exist, and must be faced and dealt with. All who are more interested in the future welfare of Canada and Canadian people than they are in purely selfish gain will gladly co-operate with your committee in its efforts to bring order out of confusion, harmony out of discord, and strength out of weakness. To this end you can depend on the co-operation of the United Farmers of Alberta."

Farmers' Disappointing Returns

W. J. Elliott, of the livestock department of the U.G.G., presented a statement showing that the livestock industry in Alberta is in a serious condition. Owing to the drought last year, he said, the farmers had been compelled to dispose of 15 per cent. of their stock, and another 15 per cent. had been lost during the winter. The livestock of the prairie were consequently seriously depleted, and the situation was further rendered most serious by the fact that prices had recently fallen very materially. Owing to the drop in prices many cattle that had been bought for feeding would have to be sold at a loss. He was not a tariff expert, but if there was anything in the contention that the tariff was a burden on the farmers he sincerely hoped the commission would grant them relief.

That the farming industry in Alberta is not as flourishing and profitable as some people suppose was demonstrated by Mrs. Sears, of Nanton, president of the U.F.W.A., and L. M. Greta, of Red Deer. These witnesses put in statements of the actual operations of typical farmers, which went to show that it was only by hard work and the employment of capital, on which practically no return was received, that the average farmer was able to make a living.

This point was further pushed home by H. Higginbotham, secretary of the U.F.A., who put in a statement showing the very large amount of relief work which was done by the Red Cross and other institutions last winter, and seed grain advances made by the governments and municipalities.

The Income Tax

R. S. Law, of Clarisholm, spoke regarding the income tax. The organized farmers, he said, were heartily in favor of this method of raising revenue, and were anxious to assist the government in making it a success. He considered, however, that it was unjust to require farmers to pay income tax on their profitable years without making any allowance for years in which they suffered a loss. He suggested that income tax should be based on the average income for three years, as is the case in Great Britain.

Sir Henry Drayton said to do that would reduce the revenue derived from the income tax, and what he wanted was suggestions as to how the revenue could be increased. There were only a little over 1,100 farmers in Alberta paying income tax now.

Laurence Peterson, of Barnwell, observed that there were two reasons which might account for the small number of farmers who were paying income tax. One was that they were evading their obligations, and the other that they had not sufficient income. The organized farmers were anxious that both these causes should be removed.

Coal Operators Disagree

The commission held another short sitting on Tuesday, when the coal mining industry presented its views. The

The Grain Growers' Guide

Western Coal Operators' Association, through its official spokesman, W. F. McNeill, asked for the continuation of the existing duties on coal in order that the market for Alberta coal in Manitoba might be protected against the Pennsylvania miners. Mr. McNeill said, however, that there was a division of opinion on the question, and many of the members of his association did not agree with the views he had presented. Jesse Louge, of Drumheller, speaking for the dissentients, maintained that the duty on coal was not justified from the protective standpoint. The present duties, he said, were not high enough, and did not cover sufficient varieties of coal to protect the industry, while duties that would afford protection would do far more harm to manufacturers and other consumers than they would do good to the coal operators. As a matter of fact the present duties were revenue duties, and if the government needed the revenue, which Sir Henry Drayton assured him was the case, he had no objection to their remaining.

Field Day on Textiles

R. A. Pringle, K.C., counsel for the textile manufacturers, brought dismay to all regular attendants at the commission when he began what threatened to be a repetition of his three-hour political speech at Winnipeg. He began by saying that he was going to present some figures as to comparative prices of Canadian, British, and United States textiles, but when a little later Sir Henry Drayton asked him for the figures he admitted that they had not yet been prepared. Sir Henry then suggested that Mr. Pringle should obtain his figures, and as they were intended as an answer to a circular issued by Norman Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, a copy should be supplied to Mr. Lambert, and arrangements made to have a "field day" on the subject some time before the commission left the prairie provinces. On this understanding Mr. Pringle was persuaded to reserve his eloquence, and the proceedings at Calgary were brought to a close by James Weir, M.L.A., who said he believed he voiced the opinion of the farming community generally when he advocated a middle course between the demands of the rabid free trader and the protectionist who wanted a tariff as high as Haman's gallows.

At Edmonton, on Wednesday, Sir Henry Drayton and Senator Robertson again heard tariff arguments from two different points of view. First came the manufacturers, who declared that protection was necessary to their existence, and that if subjected to outside competition they would have to go out of business. Afterwards the commission heard from representative farmers the statement that they were prepared to meet the competition of the whole world, but that the tariff, which was building up the manufacturing industries, was helping to make farming unprofitable, and was seriously handicapping the farmers in their efforts to increase production.

C. G. Robson, speaking for manufacturing interests generally, said Alberta now had 1,584 manufacturing establishments, employing 15,000 people, and a capital of \$60,000,000. The province was also rich in agriculture, field crops alone being valued at \$149,563,317 in 1919, while the value of farm animals kept was \$199,315,193. The province also contained natural resources of great value in coal, oil, natural gas, clay, and many kinds of minerals. These made the possibilities of industrial development very great, but full advantage of these opportunities could not be taken unless protection was given by means of the tariff. Mr. Robson agreed with Sir Henry Drayton, however, that protective duties were not necessary on either natural gas, petroleum, or clay.

Biscuits, Cotton, and the Tariff

Harvey Shaw, president of the North-West Biscuit Company, gave an interesting account of the position of his industry. Using local flour and lard and sugar refined in Canada, he said he was able to get his raw materials cheaper than biscuit factories in the States, and the prices at which his products was sold was approximately the same as that which United States factories obtained.

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cent. against American biscuits, he had practically no competition from that source, his chief competitors being in Eastern Canada. If the duties were removed, however, American firms would invade the Canadian market and take away so much of his business that he could not continue profitably. Mr. Shaw also stated that he paid a duty of 27 1-2 per cent. on the machinery in his plant, and would have to pay the same rate of duty on an extension which he is now making. C. A. Graham, of the Great Western Garment Company, told a similar story. He was making overalls and other garments, and selling them just as cheaply as United States manufacturers. But if United States factories were allowed to compete with him he would have to shut up shop at once. Mr. Graham also spoke a word for the Canadian cotton manufacturers, and said he thought it was only fair that they should be protected against American competition. The price at which he bought denim for overalls from Canadian manufacturers last March was 61 cents a yard, compared with 73 cents which he was quoted for United States goods. The United States price, however, included 17 1-2 cents duty and 5 1-2 cents exchange, the manufacturer's price being 50 cents, freight was 2 cents in each case.

Machinery Costs Lessen Production

A. Rafn, who is engaged in mixed farming at Bon Accord, north of Edmonton, where he has been located for 18 years, spoke of the importance, from the point of view of increasing production, of the farmer being permitted to obtain his agricultural implements and necessities of life as cheaply as possible. Last year he had to purchase between \$1,600 and \$1,700 worth of machinery, and this year he would have to make further expenditures.

Sir Henry Drayton asked if Mr. Rafn would be satisfied if he could get his machinery at the same price as it was sold for in the United States, and pointed out that the Massey-Harris Company had informed the commission that prices were practically the same on both sides of the line. Mr. Rafn said if that was so there would not be much ground of complaint, but his own experience is otherwise. Between two and three years ago he needed a sulky plow, and obtained quotations from the agents of three leading Canadian manufacturers, ranging from \$56.50 to \$58.50. The United Grain Growers, however, sold him a plow of the same type manufactured at Lacrosse, Wis., for \$51, including freight and duty. He was thus able to save approximately \$7, and in addition the Canadian Government received \$8 in duty. If he had bought a Canadian plow the Canadian manufacturers would have pocketed the \$15. That was the reason why he contended that the duty on implements should be reduced. To show that farmers could not afford to carry unnecessary burdens, Mr. Rafn submitted a copy of his income tax returns for 1919, showing a total gross income of \$3,010.65, and expenses amounting to \$2,628.40, leaving a net income of \$382.25, which was all he received as wages for his own work and interest on his investment in a half section farm. Mr. Rafn maintained that the tariff, by increasing the cost of production, was a burden upon farmers, and was preventing the agricultural industry, on which the country mainly depended from making the progress that it should.

Sir Henry Drayton remarked that in spite of the small returns which farmers claimed to be making there were a lot of them driving automobiles. He thought every farmer should have a car, but they cost money.

W. T. Lucas, of Loughheed, said a lot of those cars were not paid for, but had been bought on the strength of crops that had not materialized. A car, however, was a necessity at many farms, and not to be considered as a luxury. In the Loughheed district, which was a grain-growing country, there had been one total crop failure and three partial failures in the last four years. This year they were faced with a falling market. They had produced this crop at a very high cost, and were hoping to get a good price for it, but now the bottom had fallen out of the market both for grain and livestock. Unlike the manufacturers, the farmers

could not set the price of their products according to the cost of production, but had to sow their seed on faith, take a chance on the weather, and then take whatever they could get for their crops. If something could be done to make agriculture more prosperous people would flock to this country, and production would be increased.

Sir Henry Drayton: "What do you want to make agriculture more prosperous?"

A. R. Lucas: "Reduce the tariff and reduce our overhead expenses."

Handicaps Under Which Farmers Labor

The statement of the manufacturers, repeated on several occasions that they are not taking advantage of the protection just given them by the tariff to raise prices, appears to have made a strong impression on Sir Henry Drayton. P. Baker, vice-president of the U.F.A., in opening his remarks, said he wished that the amount of the tariff could be stamped on the biscuits he ate for breakfast, on the overalls he wore, and on the handles of the plow he used, so that he might know just how much protection was costing him.

"Have you got a grudge against the Canadian manufacturers?" Sir Henry Drayton interrupted him to ask. "We have just had evidence that overalls are no dearer in Edmonton than in Detroit, and if that is the case, what is your objection to the tariff? Would you be satisfied if you could buy at the same prices as the farmers in the States?"

P. Baker: "No, I would not, because the American farmers are in the same position as we are, and are suffering from the tariff and other burdens. The returns from farming," Mr. Baker continued, "should be based on cost of production, plus something."

Sir Henry asked if figures were available as to the cost of production, and Mr. Baker handed him a copy of the report of the Board of Agriculture of the United States, showing that the 11,640,000 acres of wheat grown in Kansas in 1919 were produced at a loss of 43 cents per acre. Similar figures for Canada, but under present conditions experience showed that in many cases farmers got no interest on their investment, and only a small wage for their labor.

Henry Bell, of Namayo, who has been farming in Alberta for 37 years, said the outlook for farming had never been so disappointing as at present, and unless some relief could be given from the burdens they were carrying many farmers would be forced to cease production. He had produced 14,000 bushels of grain this year, which he estimated would be worth \$11,295, but his expenses came to \$7,600, leaving him only \$3,695, including interest on his investment and wages, for his own labor. The tariff was a burden upon the agricultural industries, and he believed it should be cut in two.

Sir Henry Drayton asked in what way the tariff was a burden, and enquired if Mr. Bell knew the prices of agricultural implements on both sides of the line. Mr. Bell said he had not the information, and Norman Lambert, secretary of the Council of Agriculture, informed the commission that full information of the implement question would be laid before the commission at Winnipeg.

Unfair to Large Families

Rice Sheppard submitted that the tariff as an instrument of taxation was unfair to persons with large families. While the married man with one child paid taxes three times, the man with a wife and twelve children paid taxes fourteen times. Duties, he said, were higher than they ever were before. In 1907 the duty on a wagon was \$20, and last year it was \$50, while the duty on a suit of clothes, such as he wore himself, had been increased from \$3 in 1907 to \$18 today. The tariff by raising the cost of living was impoverishing the people of the cities as well as on the farms, and was depriving them of the comforts, and even the necessities, of life. Many settlers, he declared, had failed because of the high cost of implements and other necessities, and others who had stayed on the land had had to endure hardships, and do work by hand which ought to have been done with machinery.

Hon. Duncan Marshall was the last to appear before the commission at

Edmonton. He said he came not as minister of agriculture, but as a farmer. He believed he spoke the opinion of the great majority of farmers in Alberta when he asked that protection should as far as possible be eliminated from the tariff. No one expected to see free trade for many years to come, but the farmers believed that the tariff should be reduced to a revenue basis, and be used only as a means of obtaining revenue.

Sir Henry Drayton had pointed out the need of increasing the exports of the country, and the great opportunity that Alberta had to contribute to this was in the development of her agricultural resources. That development could be greatly assisted by taking the tariff burden off the farmer's back. He made a special plea for the reduction of the duties on woolen goods, pointing out that in his climate warm clothes is a necessity. He believed that a reduction in the tariff would bring a reduction in prices, and at any rate it would enable the consumer to buy in the cheapest market, whether that was at home or abroad. A protective tariff could not benefit the farming com-

munity. They sold in an open market, meeting the competition of the world, and all that they asked was that they should be able to buy the implements of their industry and the necessities of life under the same conditions.

Replying to Sir Henry Drayton, Mr. Marshall said he thought the Dominion government should get its revenue chiefly from the income tax, which he believed would produce much larger returns than at present if it were properly enforced.

He thought the income tax should be used for federal purposes only, and that the taxation of land values should be left to the municipalities.

Mutually Mistaken

"As I was going over the bridge the other day," said an Irishman, "I met Patsy O'Brien. 'O'Brien,' I says, 'how are you?' 'Pretty well, thank you, Brady!' says he. 'Brady?' says I, 'that's not my name.' 'Faith,' says he, 'and mine's not O'Brien!' With that we looked agin at each other, and sure enough it was nayther of us!"—The Furrow.

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PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, \$5.00 each. Alex. M. Marten, Wapella, Sask. 40-2

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PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY IS GOOD, WHOLE- some food. All gathered and ripened by our own bees. Sold in crates of six 10 lb. pails each \$18 crate. Liberal discount on ten and 20 crate orders. Terms: cash with order or C.O.D. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ontario. 41-4

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY—DIRECT from producer to consumer. Put up in ten lb. lithograph pails, 60 lbs. to the crate, 30½ cents per lb., f.o.b. Brucefield, Ont. Orders filled in rotation. Cash with orders. Immediate shipment. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont.

PURE HONEY—WHITE, 60 LB. CRATE, \$18; amber, \$16.80; buckwheat, \$15. Put up in five, ten, 30 and 60 lb. tins. Discounts on eight and 16 crate orders. Weir Bros., 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont. 41-4

CLOVER HONEY—GOOD BODY, FLAVOR delicious. Put up in 10 lb. cans (gross weight) six cans in a case, at \$18 per case, f.o.b. Theford Farms. Money with order or C.O.D. Rumford and Frets, Theford, Ont. 40-4

FOR SALE—PURE CLOVER HONEY IN 2½, 5lb., 10 lb. and 60 lb. pails. Apply The Canadian Bee Supply and Honey Co. Ltd., 73 Jarvis St. Toronto. Free catalogue supplied on request. 40-4

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POTATOES—CAR LOTS, STRAIGHT FROM the grower. Write for prices. Collin Gibson, Hamiota, Manitoba. 40-2

WANTED—CAR LOAD GOOD POTATOES. State price. D. Brownlee, Secretary, Sinclair, Man. United Farmers.

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SITUATIONS VACANT—MANAGER FOR LARGE mixed farm; good wages; must dispose of small capital; shares paid. P.O. 700, Edmonton, Alta.

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SEED GRAIN—WHEN YOU NEED SEED RE- member McFayden's certified seed—the kind that gives the big yield. Harris McFayden Seed Co. Ltd., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 4111

SELLING—KUBANKA DURUM WHEAT. C. W. Fillmore, 419 Cumberland Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 41-4

SELLING—SPRING RYE, \$1.95 BUSHEL, BAG- ged. Write, W. W. Parker, Edgerton, Alta.

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Farmers and breeders having a surplus of pure-bred poultry, which they are anxious to sell, should endeavor to get orders placed and shipment made before the very cold weather sets in. Last year a number of shipments suffered through delay, by having to lie over at stations during cold snaps, with the result that the quality of the birds was impaired and many purchasers were dissatisfied. In handling stock of this nature it is always well to "play safe." Knowing that severe weather is almost sure to occur any time after the middle of November, it is important that you get your classified ad. running in The Guide at once. Your orders will then arrive in time to allow of your making satisfactory delivery to your customers.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

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SELLING—EATON TWO H.P. ENGINE, \$50; Eaton five H.P. engine, \$125. Both fitted with magnetos. Perfect working order. Also potato digger, four horse; price \$100. Farm truck, \$35. Other bargains. Mold & Son, 227 Simcoe Street, Winnipeg.

SELLING—30-60 RUMELY OIL PULL; 36-60 Ideal separator with Garden City extension feeder. Outfit in good condition. Price, \$3,900 with \$2,000 cash, balance, terms. Frank B. Lynch, Forgan, Sask.

SELLING FOR CASH OR TRADE FOR SOUND, young horses, weighing about 1,400 each, one Waterloo 30 H.P. steam threshing machine. In first-class condition. Berkey, Rosser, Man. 39-4

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GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE SALE OF NEW SEWING MACHINES, woodwork

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F. C. CASSELMAN, BARRISTER, 644 TEGLER Building, Edmonton, Alta. 38-3

Future Bliss

Two out-state monument dealers chanced to meet on the rear platform of a street car, and they were soon talking shop. After they had discussed designs and inscriptions for several blocks, one of the dealers happened to notice that a negro passenger was listening to the conversation with apparent interest.

Turning to the negro, the dealer asked: "You seem to be interested in tombstones, what do you want on your grave?"

"Say, boss," replied the negro, "I don't want none of them stone-markers. When I die I want 'em to plant a water-melon vine on my grave, and then let the glorious juice soak through."—Indianapolis News.

Sergeant (drilling the awkward squad): "Company! Attention, company! Lift up your left leg and hold it straight out in front of you."

One of the squad held up his right leg by mistake. This brought his right-hand companion's left leg and his own right leg close together. The officer, seeing this, exclaimed angrily:

"And who is that blooming galoot over there holding up both legs?"

Fattening Market Poultry

Continued from Page 42

apart. On the bottom about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch apart; the partitions can be made solid. Where the aim is to fatten chickens each season, it would be best to make a good fattening crate of standard size and use this rather than cheaper makeshift crates.

The Ration

As to feeding, I think the greater majority of poultry raisers' experience has been that it does not pay to try and crate fatten Leghorns, at least not so far as actual gains are concerned, but it will always improve the quality of the meat, making it softer and of higher quality. It is a generally accepted idea that broilers of any breed can best be fattened in a yard or pen simply by feeding a more concentrated, soft, crumbly mash once a day along with their other feed. In our work we generally finish off our broilers by feeding a soft, crumbly mash once a day, all they will eat, say three weeks before killing time. Of course under the hopper feeding system of giving them all they will eat of hard cracked grain and also a dry mash, they are in pretty good shape all the time and require only a few weeks of special feeding to finish them off. This holds good with all breeds when finishing for broilers. We put them in a yard so they cannot roam all over and feed them this way. Ordin-

arily they dress out a very mellow-fleshed carcass as they are brought in from the green grass, but a few weeks' special feeding gives them that nice white flesh which the trade prefers. We follow pen fattening in all our broiler fattening work. In marketing over 1,000 broilers each year we find the above method of feeding and handling the most satisfactory.

For those who have Leghorns, or similar type cockerels, our advice would be to get rid of them as soon as possible. Pen them up for two or three weeks and feed them on the hard grain they have been getting and also give them a soft mash of equal parts of very fine oat chop and shorts. Add milk or water enough to make it crumbly. Do not make it sloppy. Give them all of this they will eat up clean once a day. Feed in a trough. A few weeks of this feeding will certainly put the finish on them.

The System

For fattening the heavier breed of cockerels or chickens of that type, it is best to use the fattening crate. Put them in and do not feed for about two hours, and then feed only lightly. Never try fattening chickens on whole grain unless it is boiled. Fine oat chops two parts and one part firmly chopped barley and one part shorts will make a very good fattening ration. Add milk, sour, or buttermilk, enough to make a batter that will pour nicely. About one ounce per chicken is enough mash to start off with. After adding the milk or water it will come to about two ounces per chicken. Feed this night and morning for the first two days, then increase gradually so that at the end of a week they will be on full rations, which may remain all the way from 24 ounces to 35 or even 40 ounces for every 12 chickens.

The main point is to increase the amount gradually till they get all they will eat twice a day. Never leave any feed in the trough in front of the birds from one feeding to the next. Nothing spoils the appetite like having food in front of them all the time. To keep them on a keen edge it is necessary to remove any food left after half an hour. The best indication of when a chicken has enough is when he turns round with his tail toward the feeding trough. The minute a cockerel does that, he is through feeding. As a rule a crate full of chickens can be induced to eat more by stirring the food in the trough now and again. This way they always take a fresh start.

Three weeks fattening should put them in pretty good condition. Some breeds are inclined to require a little more time than others, and then, too, some lots may be thinner than others. There is also some difference in the individual constitution of chickens. Some will gain rapidly while others take more time, and even then do not finish out as good carcasses.

The first week the gains made will not likely be quite so good as the second week. The third week will likely show lower gains again than the second. Only in cases where the stock was very thin will it pay to fatten longer than three weeks.

Other Considerations

They will not require any water to drink while in the crates. A light feed of grit once a week is good for them. A little raw meat once a week will also give a keener appetite. Having the room in which the crates are quite dark will help to keep them quiet and better gains will be made. If they are free from lice they will also do better than if they are lousy. Dusting with lice powder when putting them into the crates will keep down lice. If a bird gets off his feed, it is best to take him out and let him run around a few days until he gets bright and active again, then put him back in the crate.

In successful fattening a lot depends on the person doing it. As a rule, a woman will do better than a man. It is a question of knowing how to prepare the food and feeding the right way and in the right amounts. It must be made appetizing, or else the chickens won't be attracted to it. Mix it properly so that all the particles are well soaked. Allowing it to stand for 10 or 12 hours has a very good effect on it, in that it soaks thoroughly and is more easily digested.

Ottawa Repeats 1919 Donation

The managers of both Calgary and Brandon Fairs have acquainted us with the fact that the Livestock Branch, Ottawa, are to repeat the prizes offered last year at the coming winter fairs in the above-mentioned cities. We anticipate that similar announcements will follow in due course for Edmonton, Regina and Saskatoon. At each of the fairs this special prize money will be divided as follows: Cattle, \$1,960; sheep, \$594; hogs, \$188. The maximum prizes will be \$350 for best 15 fat steers over 1,100 lbs.; \$30 each for the best ten wethers and best ten lambs; \$20 each for best pen of five bacon hogs and best group of five dressed carcasses. The prizes are graded down so that all animals placed seventh or higher in the classes where the premium applies come in for the extra money.

DOMINION WOOL MARKET REPORT

The market for fine wools still continues active, and there is no indication of a surplus of these wools being offered for sale. At the recent openings, many of the larger mills have received orders and as a result wool has changed hands. Buying has been confined largely to fine medium and half-blood staple wools. In medium wools the demand has not been heavy. Recent reports from Australia estimate this year's clip at 1,650,000 bales, as compared with 2,030,916 last year. Droughts have caused serious loss to sheep owners in Australia. On the whole, trading in wool is quiet the world over, sellers refusing to accept prices offered by buyers. At the Liverpool sales held recently, wools from East India similar to America styled wools advanced five per cent., while information just to hand indicates that the London sales suffered a decline of 16 per cent. Trading in Canadian wools has been quiet during the week.—Sheep and Goat Division.

Following were the stocks of grain in Canada at the close of the crop year on August 31, 1920: Wheat, 9,086,838 bushels, as compared with 5,454,166 bushels at the end of August, 1919. The quantity for 1920 comprises 2,186,500 bushels in farmers' hands, 1,603,811 bushels in the terminal elevators, 4,316,527 in the public elevators in the east, and 980,000 bushels in the country elevators. Oats, 9,875,129 bushels as compared with 19,279,956 bushels in 1919. Barley, 1,599,904 bushels, as compared with 3,345,393 bushels in 1919. Flaxseed, 614,915 bushels, as compared with 52,657 bushels in 1919.

The Effect of Liquidation of Brood Sows on the Hog Industry

The live hog industry of Canada sustained a loss of approximately \$11,000,000 during the seven months ended July 31, that sum representing the difference in value between the visible hog marketings during that period and the same period of 1919. The loss in revenue was directly due to the liquidation of breeding stock during 1919, the amount of the loss being estimated on the basis of the prices of 1920, not on the much higher prices of 1919. If the decline in the invisible marketings were included in this calculation, we would find that the actual amount of loss is tremendous. Yet we continue to steadily fall behind in the volume of our marketings, while at the same time the percentage liquidation of sows suitable for breeding is on the increase.

The tables of marketing following indicate the increasing liquidation of sows. Percentage of sows in hog marketings from January 1 to September 1, 1920:

Yards	Total Hogs	Total Sows	Percent. Sows
Toronto	212,424	6,584	3.9
Winnipeg	111,410	2,588	2.3
Edmonton	21,112	1,119	5.3
Pt. St. Charles	50,957	4,264	8.3
East End	37,613	2,352	6.2
Calgary	23,113	1,271	5.5
Totals	456,629	18,178	3.9

Percentage of sows in hog marketings during month of August, 1920:

Yards	Total Hogs	Total Sows	Percent. Sows
Toronto	15,437	717	4.6
Winnipeg	8,031	781	9.7
Edmonton	1,225	204	16.6
Pt. St. Charles	7,604	1,125	16.1
East End	8,053	1,208	15.0
Calgary	1,672	224	13.4
Totals	42,022	3,609	8.5

This marked liquidation of sows continues, despite the fact that present conditions demand strong conservation. Prospects are excellent for much cheaper feed to finish the present visible supply and produce the next hog crop; the market itself gives promise of prices very favorable as regards their relation to the cost of production, and it is highly probable that a liberal part, if not practically all, of the much depleted Danish supply of bacon will in future be diverted to European countries. Denmark has hitherto been our only serious competitor in the British markets for Wiltshire sides, the product of the bacon hog.

In the light of the conditions mentioned, it is impossible to explain the present liquidation of breeding sows. During a normal period of twenty years it has been the hard and fast rule to get into hogs in a time of a famine in supplies. Today, with the most marked shortage in a decade, and prospects of a comparatively high and steady market, we seem to be taking the opposite stand as regards the supplies.

Our export market for hog products is already established and is considered an important contributor to the welfare of industrial Canada, worthy of being well fostered. Yet we are now faced with the problem of keeping our supplies up to nor-

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4	5	6
7	8	9

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Station F, Toronto

mal, when we should rather be making extensive preparation to greatly extend our normal output. Let us give this matter our earnest attention. It rests with the individual producer as to whether the market surplus of hogs in 1921 will be below requirements or adequate to meet the needs of the export market. In view of the prospects for a liberal supply of pig feeds, the question of production cost should not, except in individual cases, cause concern. The matter of conservation of the brood sow calls for our immediate attention.—H. S. Arkell, livestock commissioner.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., October 8, 1920.

WHEAT—Throughout the week this grain has fluctuated wildly on Canadian and American markets. On certain days the absolute lack of demand caused producers heavy losses. The decline brought out quantities of wheat that would have otherwise been held, thus throwing surplus grain on to a market that was already in a weak position. The decline stopped, at least temporarily, on the afternoon of the fifth instant, recovered a few cents the following day and has held its own since, not because the demand has been good but because the country has adopted a "wait and see" attitude. Any further advance or recession of any consequence will bring out a large quantity of wheat again. Wheat taken from local pit has been for millers' account for the most part. Some small quantity has been exported to Europe, but as yet Great Britain still holds off at these prices, and while producers are not forcing sales at present levels, and market is holding firm, it will be necessary for them to continue to do so until the export demand is broader in order to maintain present values. In other words, the attitude of the producer will determine American market values until that time.

OATS—Movement and sale of oats to date has been light. Present oats values do not encourage heavy shipping, and while there has been no special demand just enough oats have been worked for export to take up the slack in our market. Any further demand under present conditions would result in an advancing market. Oats should be worth the money just now, especially grain for October delivery.

BARLEY—Easy, quiet market, influenced considerably by weak American barley. Small business passing from day to day, but no real urgent enquiry. Cash grain has been in fair demand throughout at small premiums over the option, and as supplies are not forthcoming in any quantity at the moment, any improved demand would quickly be reflected on values.

FLAX—Rather quiet markets with crushing interests holding off. No large quantities coming along at moment, but present offerings are sufficient to care for present demand which is by no means urgent.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	Oct. 4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Oats—									
Oct.	67½	66½	68½	68½	67½	69½	68½	80½	
Dec.	61½	61½	62½	61½	61½	62½	63½	77½	
Barley—									
Oct.	102½	101½	103½	102½	102½	104	104	130½	
Dec.	92	91½	93	93	93½	93½	93½	118½	
Flax—									
Oct.	310	303	293	290	293	294½	317	431	
Dec.	310	305	297	291	290½	293	317	407	
Wheat—									
Nov.	219½	213½	218½	219½	..	216½	233	..	
Dec.	215	209½	214½	215½	..	206½	228	..	

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING CASH PRICES

October 7, 1920.

Spring Wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$2.10½ to \$2.20½; fancy, \$2.25½; No. 1 northern, \$2.07½ to \$2.12½; No. 1 red, \$2.05½ to \$2.10½; No. 2 dark northern, \$2.07½ to \$2.17½; No. 2 northern, \$2.05½ to \$2.10½; No. 2 red, \$2.00½ to \$2.05½; No. 3 dark northern, \$2.00½ to \$2.12½; No. 3 northern, \$1.95½ to \$2.00½; No. 3 red, \$1.95½ to \$2.00½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$2.05½ to \$2.10½; No. 1 hard, \$2.00½ to \$2.05½. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.98½ to \$2.03½; fancy, \$2.06½ to \$2.08½; No. 1, \$1.94½ to \$1.99½; No. 2 amber, \$1.96½ to \$2.01½; fancy, \$2.03½ to \$2.06½; No. 2 durum, \$1.91½ to \$1.96½; No. 3 amber, \$1.91½ to \$1.96½; No. 3, \$1.86½ to \$1.91½. Oats—No. 2 white, 50½c to 51½c; No. 3 white, 50½c to 50½c; No. 4 white, 47½c to 50½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 84c to 90c; medium to good, 74c to 83c; lower grades, 64c to 73c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.60½ to \$1.61½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.80½ to \$2.83½.

WINNIPEG

United Grain Growers, Ltd., Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards for the week ending October 8, 1920, as follows—Cattle, 8,434; calves, 256; hogs, 1,438; sheep, 2,511.

During the past week the runs have considerably slackened off. This was due to the serious break in prices on this and all other markets on this continent during the previous week, when prices slipped from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per cwt. on nearly all grades. The lighter run has resulted in a little stronger market here and more active trading on the part of dealers. We do not, however, expect to see any marked improvement in prices this side of December 15, as there are undoubtedly some very heavy runs of cattle to come on the market, and, should these runs become too heavy, prices will most likely slip again, especially in view of the fact that dressed beef prices to consumers have dropped \$3.00 to \$5.00 per cwt. There is only one sure way to get full value out of your stock, whether you have a full load or only a part load, and that is to ship it to the central market. If you only have a part load, co-operate with your neighbors and make up a car. Our previous advice still holds good, to ship finished stuff, holding back thin and unfinished stuff for the mid-winter market, and getting all the finish you possibly can on them. The time to purchase stocker and feeder steers or breeding heifers was never more opportune.

The hog market, in sympathy with beef

WHEAT PRICES October 4 to October 9 inclusive

Date	1 Nor.	2 Nor.	3 Nor.	4 Nor.	5 Nor.
4	224½	221½	213½	206½	210
5	217½	215½	206½	200½	190
6	221½	219½	211½	204½	194½
7	222½	220½	212½	204½	195½
8	220½	218½	210	203½	193½
9	226½	223½	215½	208½	198½
Week Ago	238	235	227	220	210

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, October 4th to October 9th inclusive.

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS	1 Fd.	2 Fd.	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
October 4	...	70½	67½	66½	64½	62½	104½	101½	92½	89½	310	306	270	172
5	...	69½	66½	65½	63½	61½	105½	100½	91½	89½	303	299	263	171
6	...	72½	68½	67½	66½	63½	103½	102½	93½	91½	293	289	253	172
7	...	72½	66½	63½	66½	63½	107½	101½	89½	87½	290	286	250	171
8	...	71½	67½	66½	66½	63½	107½	101½	89½	87½	293	289	253	169
9	...	74½	69½	68½	68½	64½	108½	103½	91½	89½	294½	290½	254½	174
Week ago	...	71½	68½	67½	65½	63½	109	103½	94	92	317	313	277	171½
Year ago	...	171	80½	77½	78½	74½	133½	125½	113½	113½	434	427	406	137

prices, is weaker—selects are now quotable at \$19.50.

In the sheep and lamb section, prices are falling off again, choice lambs being quotable at from 10c to 10½c.

Do not overlook bringing in with you health certificate on your cattle. This is very important.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:

Prime butcher steers	\$9.00 to \$10.50
Fair to good steers	7.00 to 8.50
Medium steers	6.00 to 7.50
Choice butcher heifers	7.00 to 8.00
Fair to good heifers	6.00 to 7.00
Medium heifers	5.00 to 6.00
Choice stocker heifers	5.00 to 6.00
Choice butcher cows	7.00 to 8.50
Fair to good cows	6.00 to 7.00
Bred stock cows	4.00 to 5.00
Canner cows	3.00 to 4.00
Choice springers	90.00 to 100.00
Good fresh milkers	75.00 to 85.00
Medium springers	60.00 to 75.00

Stockers and Feeders

Choice heavy feeders	6.00 to 8.00
Good	5.50 to 6.00
Common	4.50 to 5.50
Choice bulls	6.00 to 6.50
Good bulls	4.00 to 5.00
Choice oxen	6.00 to 6.50
Fair to good oxen	4.00 to 5.00
Medium oxen	3.00 to 4.00
Choice light calves	9.00 to 10.00
Choice heavy calves	7.00 to 8.00

Sheep and Lambs

Choice lambs	9.00 to 10.50
Choice wethers	6.50 to 7.00
Choice sheep	5.00 to 6.25
Common sheep	2.00 to 4.00

Hogs

Hogs, selects	19.50
Hogs, heavies	17.00
Sows	16.00
Hogs, lights	16.00 to 18.00
Stags and boars	4.00 to 10.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: This market remains practically unchanged, with dealers quoting country shippers 52c for straight receipts, cases returnable. Canned receipts are jobbing at 56c-58c, extras 65c, and a few in cartons at 67c. Poultry: Receipts last week were considerably heavier and the market shows a considerable decline in consequence. The trade is quoting live delivered spring chickens, 27c; fowl under four lbs., 20c; over four lbs., 23c; ducks, 19c; geese, 15c; old roosters, 17c; turkeys, 32c-33c.

REGINA, SASKATOON AND MOOSE JAW—Eggs: Receipts continue very light, and dealers are quoting 50c-52c straight delivered. Current receipts are jobbing at 55c, retailing at 60c-65c. In the North Battleford district eggs are very scarce and the price to gatherers has advanced to 60c. Poultry: Receipts are increasing slightly, but not sufficient as yet to warrant any reduction in trade quotations.

CALGARY—Eggs: Very little change is noted in the egg situation and packers are quoting \$18 per case, loss off, delivered. Stocks are being drawn from storage to meet the local demand. Poultry: A fair quantity of live poultry is arriving, for which the trade is paying, delivered: Chickens, 27c; ducks, 25c; and turkeys, 40c. Wholesale prices are: Fowl, 35c; chickens, 45c; ducks, 35c; turkeys, 50c-55c.

EDMONTON—Eggs: The market is quieter, due in part to the arrival of a shipment of fresh eggs from Saskatoon. The trade is quoting 60c-61½c delivered, cases included. Jobbing prices are: Extras 70c, first 63½c, seconds 56½c-57c. Poultry: Receipts of poultry have increased slightly but arrivals show lack of finish. The trade is quoting delivered live fowl 21c, chickens and ducks 25c, geese 22c.

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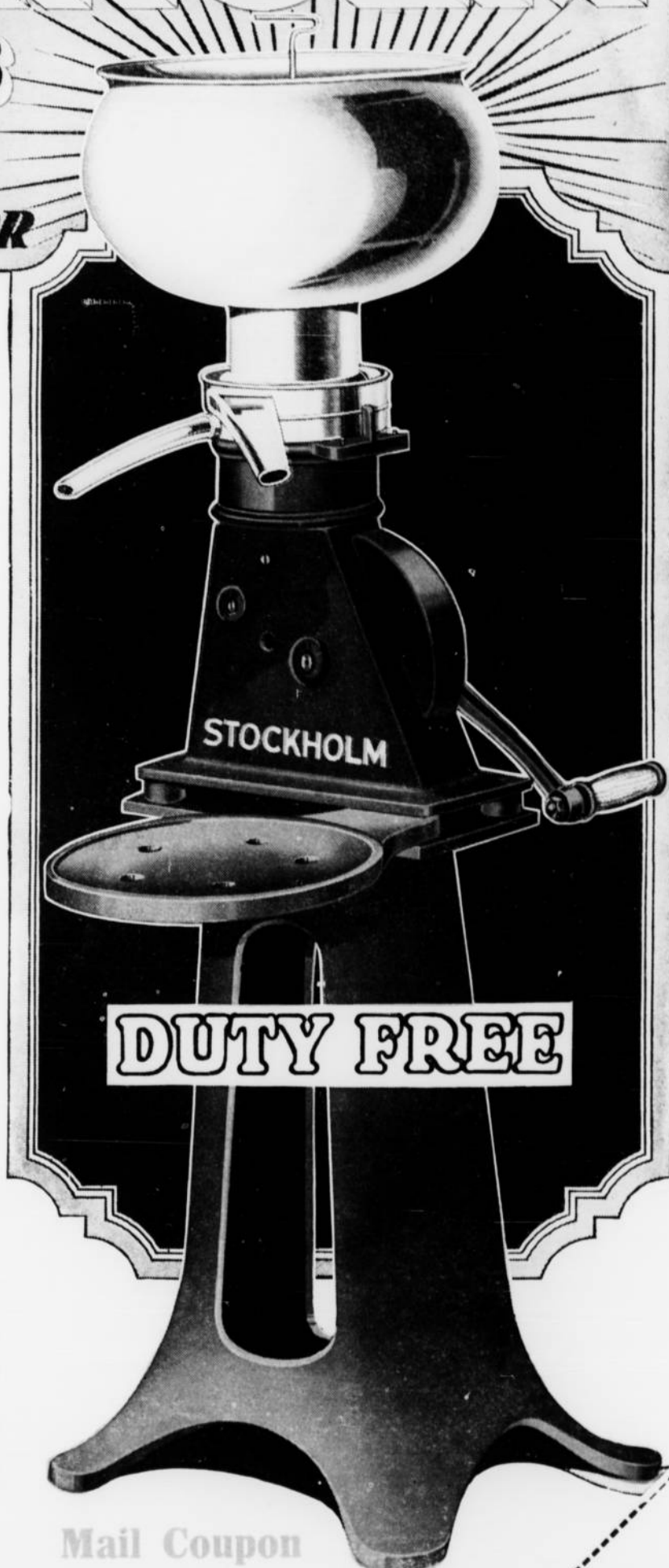
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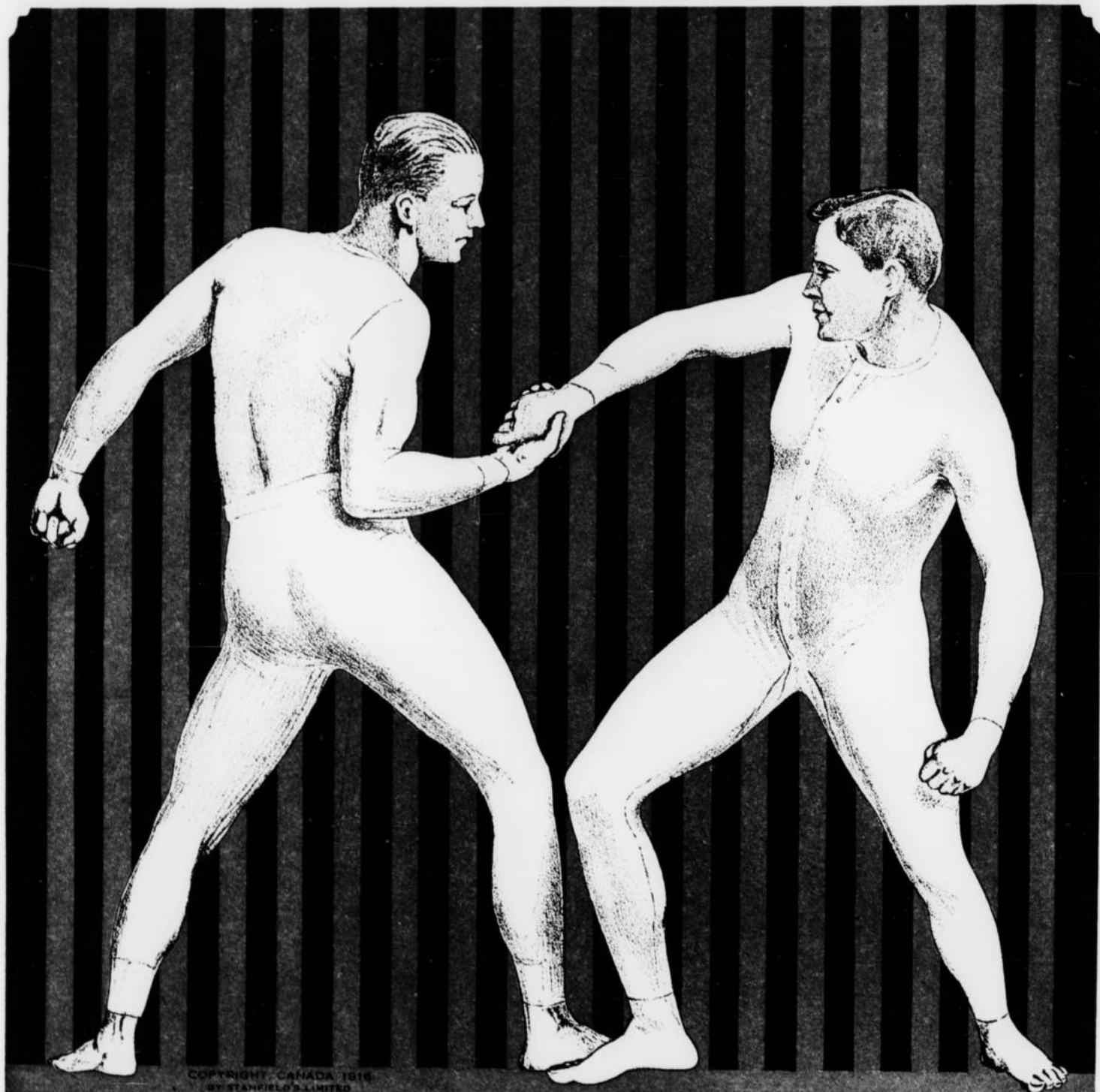
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